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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
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THE TYRANT BREAD-AND-BUTTER.

Ah, yes, old friend, I'd gladly spend
A peaceful time together,
To idly walk and read and talk
And love the world and weather.
But faith, my dear, see who comes here
To mock at all we utter;
I take this blow, I humbly go—
What he commands, that must be so—
For he is Bread-and-Butter.

I hasten along to join the throng
Who slave at book and barrow—
"Your pardon, pray, you're in my way;
This walk is rather narrow.
What you resist? By foot and fist,
Or coal sir, go seek the gutter!"
'Tis rude, I know, but men are so,
And give each other blow for blow,
Impelled by Bread-and-Butter.

How glad the hue of softest blue
Which fills the sky above us!
How fair the scene of restful green;
Ah, sure the gods must love us,
The bright springtime, the summer's prime,
The fall with leaves a-flutter,
The winter's birth—yes, all the earth
Is beautiful, but beauty's worth
Is naught to Bread-and-Butter.

Alas! sweet art, that we must part,
But so decrees the tyrant.
Ambition rest, nor beat your breast,
For you're a vain aspirant.
Love, go your way. Quick, quick, obey!
'Tis treason that you mutter
Why, what are you that claims a due
Against the power all grovel to—
The tyrant Bread-and-Butter?
—Edmund Vance, in the Chautauqua.

A FIGHT WITH CONSCIENCE.

Story of an Impressionable Youth and a Trained Nurse.

BY JOHN FORBES.

Harold Western had been ill for four weeks with typhoid fever, and was now only a shadow of his real self, subject to nervous starts and chills, and with just strength enough to turn in bed.

It was in the chill hours of early dawn that he woke with a start and missed the familiar figure that had haunted his bedside for so long—a blue and white figure with kind, quiet face above it and cool, helpful hands that always did just the right thing.

"Nurse," he called, faintly, and a moment more brought the day nurse from the next room. Her blue and white uniform was gone and her stiff white cap. In their place she wore a soft wrapper, and her hair was plaited in a heavy braid that hung below her waist. She turned up the gas, drew a stool to the bedside and sat down.

"The night nurse has gone," she began, quietly. "You are so much better we thought I could manage alone. You have slept nearly all night, Mr. Western, and now I shall get you your milk, and you will go to sleep again."

He followed her lazily with his eyes while she lighted the alcohol lamp and put the porringer of milk over it. Then she sat down on a chair, her head dropped on her breast and she slept soundly for five minutes, waking when the milk was hot as easily as though she were some sort of machine adjusted to rest just so long.

"So there were two of you," he said, as she came forward with the milk.

She sat down on the stool by the bedside, holding the drinking tube to his mouth. This action brought her quite close, and he noted, as he drank, the soft sheen of her hair, the delicate curve of her cheek, the long lashes shielding her eyes, the firm, sweet mouth and the strong white hands that were ministering to his needs.

"You are Nurse Dimple," he said, as he finished. "I don't remember the other one."

She showed two dimples as she answered, "Yes, that is what you have called me ever since I came. My name is Wade—Emily Wade."

"I like my name best," he answered.

"Very well, but now you are to go to sleep."

But the patient was not so easily disposed of.

"Nurse Dimple," he began as she turned away, "do patients ever remember what they said and did when they were delirious?"

"I don't know," she answered. "If they do they never spoke to me of it. I hope they do not, for most of them would feel ashamed of themselves if they did."

"You meant that for me, and you know I remember that I insisted on your calling me Harold or I wouldn't take my medicine or my nourishment. And you did it, too." And he laughed weakly at the remembrance.

"I shall call you something worse than your Christian name if you talk any more. Go to sleep. And she passed her hands over his forehead until drowsiness overcame him.

The next two weeks were very hazy to the young man and consisted of long naps with occasional irritating calls to drink gruel or milk.

At last came a morning when the fog cleared from his brain and he woke refreshed. Before him stood the nurse in a fresh blue and white dress and a snowy cap above her soft brown hair.

"A whole egg this time, Mr. Western, and you look as though you could take it."

He took his egg and asked meekly if he might be allowed to talk and was granted ten minutes. After he had learned the day of the week and month he asked suddenly:

"Did that night nurse ever come back, or have you taken care of me alone all this time?"

"Not quite alone," she answered. "Your sister, Mrs. Allbright, sits with you every other afternoon, and Miss Violet Grant takes the alternate day. She sits in the dressing room and rings the bell if you stir. She is too shy to run the risk of your waking and finding her here. She has brought a bunch of these violets every morning early and inquired for you."

"She is a little wood violet herself," he exclaimed, gallantly. "But you, Nurse Dimple, are a very rose for freshness this morning. I prefer roses."

"Spare your compliments, Mr. Western. You are getting too well to be allowed to talk nonsense."

"Yes, I am better, thanks to your care," he said, soberly; "but if I am not to be allowed to say what I think and feel toward you I shall wish myself back into the days of weakness and delirium, when I made you do what I wished."

"Your ten minutes are up, Mr. Western," Miss Wade said, a little sharply, and she set about tidying up the room with unnecessary swiftness.

Harold continued to gain each day, and, seeing that direct lovemaking was distasteful to his nurse, and that more careful advances must be made, he turned to studying her likes and dislikes, talking over books with her and getting her to read passages from his or her favorites. Thus a very real and pleasant friendship sprung up between them.

But Miss Wade could not help seeing that the lad was growing to love her, and many long hours at night she debated the question with herself. Harold was much younger than Miss Wade, very handsome and would soon be very rich. It was a temptation to the woman who knew just what the world had to offer her.

She had nursed eight years and knew that two more were about as many as the average nurse could do. Then would come some offer to become matron of an orphan asylum or some similar position, or else she would be obliged to hunt for a chance as companion to some nervous crank or old person. It was not a tempting future to look forward to, and here before her was ease if she would take it.

The thought of Violet Grant always intruded just as she had made up her mind that she would encourage Harold's lovemaking. "I am afraid she loves him," was the thought that closed all soliloquies.

Little Violet Grant, with her shy tribute of flowers, her patient waiting in the little dressing room and her eager questions about Harold's welfare. It brought Harold's thoughts to a troubled pause, too, whenever he was allowing himself a day dream about Miss Wade. He and Violet had been schoolmates, and he admired her shy, sweet ways and had given her many reasons to think she was dear to him, though he had never directly proposed to her.

"But, oh, dear," he would sigh, "she is just as I said, a violet, while my Nurse Dimple is a full-blown rose. I wish she wouldn't bring those confounded flowers."

Miss Violet was in love in her own way with Miss Wade, too, considering her the savior of the boy she loved so tenderly; the twelve years between them made the nurse seem an impossible rival. She chatted with her quite freely one afternoon, telling her how pleased she was that Harold would be dressed and on the veranda in a day or two. "I owe you so much, Miss Wade," she finished, with a pretty blush and eyes full of tears.

Miss Wade went up to her own room with hot cheeks. "And you planned to rob her," she scolded at her reflection in the glass. "Well, that's over, you mercenary wretch," and with the same firm expression she wore when controlling a delirious patient she went downstairs.

Harold was asleep when she came into the room, and he looked boyish, even with a six weeks' growth of silky beard on his chin. "What a fool I was to think the boy could be happy with me or wouldn't hate me in a year," she thought and laughed grimly.

The next day Harold was well enough to be dressed and wheeled out on the veranda. It was a June morning, and Violet Grant came up the path with her arms full of roses.

"I overheard you say you liked roses better than violets, Harold," she said, simply, "and, oh, I am so glad to see you getting well."

Harold took both her hands and pressed them warmly, reddening suddenly with something like shame.

Miss Wade came out just then with a magazine in her hand and declared she would have to read them a story, else they would talk too much for her patient's good. So Violet produced a bit of embroidery, and Harold leaned back luxuriously in his chair and quietly studied the two before him.

Violet was small and very fair, with faintly pink cheeks which blushed easily and prettily, and big blue eyes that had never lost their baby expression of depth and innocence. Her hands were very small and slender and handled her embroidery floss as though meant for such work only. She wore a pale pink muslin that floated about her softly, making it seem as though she perched on her chair like a butterfly. One tiny pointed toe tapped the floor as she rocked back and forth. The big blue eyes sought Harold's and smiled frankly and happily, while the color deepened in her cheeks.

Harold answered the smile and turned embarrassed toward the reader. In her he saw a face and figure we often describe as comfortable, and to such we turn instinctively in time of distress of any kind, but at other times fail to admire.

"How big she is 'side of Violet," thought Harold, "and how much older she seems out here in the sunlight than she did when I was sick. Why, she must be 30. What a fool I was!"

And he turned once more toward the girl of 18 with a love glance that sent the blushes racing over her sweet face.

At the close of the story Miss Wade went in to make an eggnog, and Violet rose to go.

"I shall be 21 next week," said Harold, "and then I shall have something to tell you Violet, my Violet," he whispered, as she gave him her hand. "I promised father I wouldn't engage myself till I was 21, but I didn't promise not to love any one. Do you love me, Violet?"

"I'll tell you next week," she answered, with a laugh, and ran away, blushing.—Chicago Record.

Every year 3,380,000,000 passengers travel on the world's 414,540 miles of railway, which thus transport every twelve months twice the entire population of the world.

A WORNOUT PLATFORM

OBSOLETE DECLARATION OF POLITICAL PRINCIPLES.

In a Time of Prosperity Democrats Reaffirm the Chicago Calamity Platform of 1896 in Ignorant Disregard of Its Many Absurd Incongruities.

It being the fashion of Democratic State Conventions in 1899 to "reaffirm the Chicago platform of 1896," the St. Louis Globe-Democrat shrewdly raises the question whether all or any of these unanimous reaffirmers have actually read the declaration of principles which they now adopt as their own. Probably they have not. To suppose otherwise would be to assume a degree of asinine absurdity quite beyond that which is commonly characteristic of Democratic platform making.

Take, for example, the Ohio Democratic Convention of a few days ago. Must one believe that the Committee on Resolutions knew what it was that they reaffirmed word for word? Is it possible that in the presence of conditions which give the laugh to calamity croakers and which show a state of individual and general prosperity far beyond any that has ever been experienced by the people of the United States, or by any other people on the face of the earth—is it possible that the Buckeye Bourbons remembered that in the Chicago platform of 1896 which they reaffirmed it is gravely asserted that the demonetization of silver has resulted in "prostration of industry and the impoverishment of the people?" Where are the prostrate industries and the impoverished people? They existed in 1896 at the time the Chicago platform was promulgated, as the result, almost wholly, of free trade experiments in tariff making, but they do not exist in 1899, after two years of Republican tariff making.

Much has happened since the Chicago platform was written which makes that dismal apologue "look like thirty cents;" and yet the party which "never learns and never forgets" keeps right on reaffirming that platform. It is asserted, seriously asserted, in these days of wonderful well-doing, that monomentallism "has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times." It is such rot as this that Democratic conventions are now "reaffirming." Well and truly the Globe-Democrat remarks that—

"The Chicago platform was made in the last year of a Democratic Administration, under a chaotic Democratic tariff law, and in a period of distressing Democratic depression. With the passing away of the Democratic blight the clouds vanished .... When the Chicago convention met that hybrid absurdity, the Wilson tariff law, was in force, throwing out of balance all forms of American industry, and at the same time producing insufficient revenue. Yet the Chicago platform contains this clause: 'We denounce as disturbing to business the Republican threat to restore the McKinley law.' The Dingley law has been in operation two years, and the people are familiar with its results. It has revivified our manufactures without oppressing any one and assisted in bringing about an era giving employment to all. The revenue from the Dingley law is patterned, 'enriched the few at the expense of the many, restricted trade, and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets.' Nevertheless, our foreign trade for the last two years has been enormously larger than ever before, in manufactured articles as well as the products of agriculture."

Democratic resolution writers would do well to read up on the platform of 1896, and endeavor to evolve something for present use that is not absolutely ridiculous in the light of known facts and conditions.

An Admirable Fit.

Self-Dependent.

American agricultural implements occupy the whole field in the Australian trade. If any one had predicted this a century ago, when this country was struggling to make its independence of Great Britain industrial as well as political, or even fifty years ago, when the free trade Walker tariff had the country in its crippling grasp, the prophet would have found no believers.

A century ago the supporters of the policy of free trade, the very few persons who then believed in that fallacy, were content to have the United States continue indefinitely to be an agricultural nation. Fifty years ago the supporters of the Walker tariff were content to have the United States stand still so far as manufacturing was concerned, and to remain a practically non-manufacturing nation. They were beginning to argue along the line so much in evidence during recent years—viz., that of "buying where you can buy the cheapest." Had their policy triumphed, we would still be industrially dependent on England. It is to the policy of a protective tariff that we owe it that other nations are dependent on us industrially, and that we are dependent on no one but ourselves.

A Gentle Hint.

A singular custom prevails among the Tartars or Kurds. If a man loses his cattle or other property he pours a little brown sugar into a piece of colored cloth, ties it up and carries one such parcel to each of his friends and acquaintances. In return he is presented, according to circumstances, with a cow or sheep or a sum of money.

For the Schools of Oklahoma.

There are 1,450,880 acres of land set apart in Oklahoma for the support of the public schools.

REPUBLICAN FINANCIERING.

Contrast of Treasury Conditions Under Cleveland and McKinley.

Nothing marks more clearly the contrast between Republican prosperity and Democratic adversity than the net gold in the Treasury of the United States under Cleveland and under McKinley. That accumulation is the mercury in the business thermometer of the country. It rises or falls with the business temperature.

On Thursday, September 7, there was reported to be more gold in the Treasury of the United States that day than on any previous day in the financial history of the Government. The net coin and bullion amounted to $251,618,132, including the $100,000,000 reserved for the redemption of legal tender notes.

When resumption began, in 1879, the net gold of the Treasury was $130,249,457, and it never fell below the hundred million mark until 1893. Not quite a month of Democracy was then required to bring the net amount below the minimum of safety, where it stayed, except as the Government went into the market and sold bonds, until after the era of Democratic rule was ended by the vote of the people. Hardly had a Democratic President, a Democratic House and a Democratic Senate come into power before the mercury in the Treasury Department fell below the freezing point of $100,000,000. By the beginning of 1894 it had gone to $65,650,175, and January 1, 1895, it was down to $44,705,967. It would have been wiped out entirely if it had not been for the stocks of gold secured by bond sales. In 1895 the amount realized from this source was $111,166,246, or more than the total net gold in the Treasury either when the year began or when it closed.

When the Presidential campaign of 1896 began the amount was about $90,000,000, and when the election itself occurred it was $115,000,000. The news that McKinley had been elected, and with him a Republican House of Representatives, then went out to the country, and when the actual change of administrations came the net gold amounted to about $150,000,000. From that time all fear of the endless chain was forgotten. The increase has gone on steadily until the maximum of over $250,000,0000 has been reached.

With the contrast between Democratic adversity and Republican prosperity presented in this concrete form it is difficult to conceive how any man of ordinary business sense can fail to be impressed with the advantage of having the Government conducted on distinctively Republican lines of policy by an administration which inspires financial confidence.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

POETRY OF PROTECTION.

The Value of Just One Little Dollar When Kept at Home.

Just a little dollar, on its mission sent, makes a lot of people glad each time the coin is spent. You pay it to the butcher for meat to give you strength; he takes it to the grocer, from whom it goes at length, some pretty bit of cloth or lace his better half to buy, or helps to get her winter hat to make her rival sigh. The dry goods man sends on the coin to pay his market bill, and though the coin is often spent, it stays a dollar still; and every time 'tis spent at home, some act of good is done in "booming" local industries, ere setting of the sun.

But if you take that shining coin and break the local chain, the chances are that from afar 'twill not return again. If once it passes out of town, the butcher and the baker, the grocer and the dry goods man, the cook, the undertaker, the carpenter, the carriage wright, the blacksmith, every one, will lose the chance to touch that coin ere setting of the sun.

Just keep the little coin at home, just keep it moving well, and every time it changes hands somebody's goods 'twill sell. That single little dollar has thus a wondrous power to make somebody better a dozen times an hour. It pays the bills and wards off ill, and ne'er its power relaxes to soothe the doctor, buy the coal and pay for clothes and taxes.—Anonymous.

Never Again.

Up to two years ago, as some one has put it, America was wearing her old clothes. The American voters voluntarily cast work and wages away from them by voting for Cleveland and "tariff reform." In consequence of that the American people were forced to fall back on what they had bought and on what they had saved during the prior days of McKinleyism and prosperity. A very short period of protection under the Dingley law has, however, brought the wherewithal for new things, and during the past year and more the American people have been buying new clothes, new everything. No small part of the sales of the past year have been sales of things which should have been bought years before, and which would have been bought if the American people had not bartered their birthright of prosperity for the mess of pottage offered to them by the free traders. We are better off than Esau was, though, for we have had another chance and have got our birthright back. We won't let it go again.

Halftime and Overtime.

Complaints have been made against the officers of some of the Fall River mills for hiring women and minors to work nights as well as days, but on investigation it appears that, although the mills in question are running every week night until 10 o'clock, they are not violating the law which forbids the employment of women and minors more than fifty-eight hours in a week. The fact that the question has been raised at all presents a situation curiously in contrast with that which existed in former years. There were no violations of the fifty-eight-hour restriction in the days of the Wilson tariff. No complaints were then heard of overworking women, minors, or any other class of labor. The trouble in that ghastly period was to keep the mills running on halftime, to say nothing of overtime.

Compressed Flour.

An English process for compressing flour into blocks in molds, is said to render it less liable to atmospheric and insect damages, without impairing its bread-making qualities, and it requires less space.

STATE OF WAR ON

England's Reply to the Transvaal Ultimatum Simply a Refusal to Discuss Its Terms.

CABINET MEMBERS SPEAK

Lord Rosebery Declares No British Government Can Afford to Repeat Majuba Hill.

The Boer Ultimatum Demanded the Instant Removal of British Troops From the Frontier—Action of the English Government—Many Foreigners Are Enrolled in the Transvaal Army—Latest Estimate of the Boer Forces—Censorship Established in South Africa—Kruger's Parting Words to Burghers Leaving for the Front—American Consuls Will Look After Great Britain's Interests During the War.

LONDON (By Cable).—The Right Hon. W. St. J. Broderick, Under Foreign Secretary, in a speech at Guilford, announced that the Government had replied to the last note of the Transvaal, saying that it was not prepared to enter into a discussion of the terms of the note. Mr. Broderick and also Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, and Attorney-General Sir Richard Webster made speeches in other places and took occasion to refer to the situation. They all avowed that the Government had done its utmost to maintain peace, and cast the responsibility for war on the Transvaal.

Lord Rosebery writes as follows: "Party controversies must cease now. The nation must close its ranks. No government could ever repeat the Majuba surrender. Our simple object is to secure equal rights for all white men."

A state of war was philosophically accepted on Wednesday at 3 p. m., London time. "The campaign will not be a serious one," said a military expert "until the beginning of December, when General Sir Redvers Buller will be prepared to march through the open country of the Orange Free State and leave Sir George White well entrenched in Natal. The Boers will not be allowed to fight on their favorite battlefields."

Moatagu White, Consul-General of the South African Republic in London, has closed the Consulate and left for the continent.

PRESIDENT PAUL KRUGER.

The latest estimates of the Boer strength put the total at 21,000 men, distributed as follows: On the western frontier, 2000; against Mafeking, 3000; on Drakensberg, 2000; at Volksrust and Utrecht, 12,000; on the Portuguese frontier, 2000.

The Orange Free State has 10,000 men in the field, but they are largely neutralized, owing to the long frontier line and the necessity of guarding against invasion by the Basutos, the most formidable fighting natives in South Africa next to the Zulus, and the only Kaffir tribe which goes into battle mounted.

TEXT OF BOER ULTIMATUM.

Non-Withdrawal of British Troops Equivalent to a Declaration of War.

LONDON (By Cable).—Following is the text of the ultimatum dispatched to Great Britain by the Government of the South African Republic:

"Her Majesty's unlawful intervention in the internal affairs of this Republic, in conflict with the London convention of 1884, by the extraordinary strengthening of her troops in the neighborhood of the borders of this Republic, has caused an intolerable condition of things to arise, to which this Government feels itself obliged, in the interest not only of this Republic but also of all South Africa, to make an end as soon as possible; and this government feels itself called upon and obliged to press earnestly, and with emphasis, for an immediate termination of this state of things, and to request Her Majesty's government to give assurances upon the following four demands:

"First—That all points of mutual difference be regulated by friendly recourse to arbitration or by whatever amicable way may be agreed upon by this government and Her Majesty's government.

"Second—That all troops on the borders of this Republic shall be instantly withdrawn.

"Third—That all reinforcements of troops which have arrived in South Africa since June 1, 1899, shall be removed from South Africa within a reasonable time, to be agreed upon with this government, and with the mutual assurance and guarantee on the part of this government that no attack upon or hostilities against any portion of the possessions of the British government shall be made by this Republic during the further negotiations, within a period of time to be subsequently agreed upon between the governments; and this government will, on compliance therewith be prepared to withdraw the armed burghers of this Republic from the borders.

"Fourth—That Her Majesty's troops which are now on the high seas shall not be landed in any part of South Africa.

"This government presses for an immediate and affirmative answer to these four questions, and earnestly requests Her Majesty's Government to return an answer before or upon Wednesday, October 11, 1899, not later than five o'clock p. m.

"It desires further to add that in the unexpected event of an answer not satisfactory being received by it within the interval, it will with great regret be compelled to regard the action of Her Majesty's Government as a formal declaration of war, and will not hold itself responsible for the consequences thereof, and that, in the event of any further movement of troops occurring within the above mentioned time in a nearer direction to our borders, this Government will be compelled to regard that also as a formal declaration of war.

"I have the honor to be, respectfully yours, F. W. REITZ, State Secretary."

KRUGER TO HIS SOLDIERS.

He Tells the Burghers to Trust God, Who Directs Every Bullet, and Be Brave.

PRETORIA, South African Republic (By Cable).—President Kruger, addressing a number of burghers who were about to leave for the front, told them not to trust themselves, but the Almighty, who directed every bullet. He called upon the burghers to keep up their courage, remembering former days when, though their enemies, were numerous, comparatively few Boers fell.

The Official Gazette contains a proclamation calling upon all burghers domiciled outside the republic without permission of the Government to present themselves forthwith to their respective commandants for service, failing which they will be punished by fines varying from $500 to $2500 or by imprisonment and confiscation of property.

Some of the laagers are flying the Irish flag jointly with the flags of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. The Ambulance Corps has arrived.

The German detachment has posted a big gun on the Free State-Natal border in a position to aid Wakkerstroom. Five hundred burghers assisted in hauling the gun up a steep and almost inaccessible declivity.

Experiments have shown that an armored train can be pierced like tissue paper by Creusot guns.

A dispatch from Volksrust says the entire first draft of the Transvaal and Free State Boers is now mobolized. The generals commandants and field cornets have inspected the various strategical positions on the border.

AMERICANS TO REPRESENT BRITAIN

Consuls to Look After British Interests in the Transvaal.

LONDON (By Cable).—The Foreign Office confirms the report from Washington that Great Britain has asked the United States Government to empower the United States Consular authorities in the Transvaal to represent British interests there during the hostilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—It is settled that the United States will look after the interests of Great Britain in the Transvaal. There is a perfect understanding between the representatives of the two governments. Mr. Tower, the British Charge d'Affaires, had a conference with Acting-Secretary Hill at the State Department, at which an understanding was reached that the United States would look after British interests in the Transvaal in the event of war.

Sir Alfred Milner's Proclamation.

CAPETOWN, South Africa (By Cable).—Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of Cape Colony and British High Commissioner in South Africa, has issued a proclamation declaring all persons abetting the enemy in a state of war with Great Britian to be guilty of high treason.

The authorities in South Africa have declared a censorship over all telegrams, in order to prevent information regarding British movements from reaching the Boers.

BLUE AND GRAY MEET.

President McKinley Talks to Reunited War Veterans at Evansville, Ind.

EVANSVILLE, Ind. (Special).—President McKinley and his Cabinet arrived from Chicago to attend the National reunion of the Blue and the Gray. A heavy rain was falling, but ten thousand veterans and visitors gathered about the station and tendered an ovation to the Presidential party.

The President and his party were escorted by the Cleveland Grays and the Reception Committee to the Tri-State fair grounds, where President McKinley delivered an address, as follows:

"My fellow-citizens: It gives me very great pleasure to participate with you men of the North and men of the South in this glad reunion of hearts. We are already unified; the peace which Grant and Lee made at Appomatox has been kept, not by law or restraint, but by love and fraternal regard. The Union to-day rests not on force which may fail, but rests in the hearts of the people, a union that never can be severed.

"If I have been permitted in the slightest degree to help in the work of reconciliation and unification, I will esteem it the greatest honor of my life. When I made the call for troops to prosecute the Spanish war, men from the North and South, without regard to political belief or religious creed, rallied to the standard of the Union.

"The best men of the South came, the sons of old Confederate soldiers. The best of the North came, the sons of the old members of the Grand Army of the Republic. All came together in heart and hand, to follow the flag of their country, wherever it might lead. We have been reconciled, more than reconciled, for our reconciliation has been baptized in the best blood of both sections of our beloved country.

"I am glad to meet and greet you; we come together not as we came a third of a century ago, with arms in our hands, but we come with love for each in our hearts."

The Presidential party was then escorted back to the train and left for the North.

Dawson-Skaguay Wire Ready.

Consul Dudley, at Vancouver, informs the State Department at Washington, that the telegraph link from Skaguay to Dawson, in the Klondike, has been completed, and is now in operation. The nearest point to Skaguay reached by telegraph, adds the Consul, is Comax, British Columbia.

Spread of the Bubonic Plague.

The German Foreign Office at Berlin has been officially informed that the bubonic plague has appeared in North China and in Asuncion Island.

Newsy Gleanings.

A 180-mile electric railway is to be built in the State of Kashmir, India.

Minnesota distributes $890,000 among its schools this year—$2.73 per pupil.

Government deposits in the Bank of France are $14,000,000 less than they were a year ago.

Negotiations for a long distance telephone system between several European capitals have been opened.

London schools during the past summer sent numbers of boys and girls to the public baths to learn swimming.

While plowing on his farm Joshua Dean, near Petersburg, Ind., unearthed ninety-eight flint spear heads and two skeletons.

Yellow Fever at Santiago.

The Mobile line steamer Flandria, Captain Hansen, arrived at Santiago de Cuba with her first officer and chief engineer ill with yellow fever, which they had contracted at Havana. The ship was strictly quarantined. This is the third infected ship to arrive this season from Havana.

Indiana Bank Safe Looted.

The Reynolds Bank, at Reynolds, Ind., has been looted by robbers. The safe was blown up by dynamite and from $3000 to $10,000 was secured. The explosion demolished the frame building in which the bank was situated. The thieves escaped.

Fish For Connecticut Streams.

The shipments of fish at the State Fish Hatchery at Windsor Locks, Conn., to the various ponds and streams which are to be stocked for breeding purposes has begun. There are now ready for shipment 75,000 brook trout, 40,000 lake trout, 6000 rainbow trout, 2000 Loch Leven trout, 15,000 steel head trout, 50,000 Atlantic salmon and 15,000 land-locked salmon. The fish are shipped in ten-gallon cans, which hold 250 fish.

American Fishing Vessel Seized.

An American fishing vessel has been seized at Skibbereen, Ireland, for fishing within the three mile limit.

RESERVES CALLED OUT.

Queen Issues a Proclamation Summoning Parliament and Troops.

EXTENSIVE MILITARY OPERATIONS

Boers Convinced That Their Independence is Assailed, While Great Britain Believes That Her Sovereignty in South Africa is Menaced—Estimate of the Opposing Forces—Parliament to Act.

LONDON (By Cable).—Her Majesty in Privy Council at Balmoral a few days ago assented to the calling of Parliament, the mobilization of the Reserves and the continuance in the army of all soldiers now serving who in ordinary circumstances would be entitled to discharge or transfer to the Reserve. A royal proclamation in accordance with these decisions has been signed. The War Office announced that under the proclamation calling out the Reserves 25,000 men will be summoned.

Great Britain will not make a formal declaration of war against what she considers a dependent nation, the process being a mere issue of orders to the military forces to restore the state of sovereignty which she alleges originally existed.

Were England similarly at loggerheads with a power recognized by her as her equal, pride and precedent would some time ago have compelled her to break off diplomatic intercourse. It is this legend of suzerainty that enables her to palaver without loss of self-respect, and, at the same time, to run a good chance of placing the onus of beginning hostilities upon the Boers, or, failing that, to delay action until she has in the field a sufficient force to overrun the Transvaal.

The Boers are thoroughly convinced that their freedom is menaced, and England is convinced that her supremacy in South Africa is threatened. This constitutes an impasse, against which pacific measures can scarcely be effective.

The garrisoning and fortifying of Kimberley, South Africa, are completed. The streets are barricaded, and a perfect system of mines has been laid. Two armored trains are at Mafeking, consisting of three bullet-proof cars, the first of which carries a searchlight, while the sides of the other cars are loopholed. Each train is complete in itself and carries its own provisions. Experiments with lyddite in the mines prove that it is an extremely powerful explosive.

A fair notion of the great scale of Great Britain's preparations can be gained from the semi-official statement that for the transport of the army corps about seventy ships of from 2000 to 4000 tons burden are required, not including a score or more of transports already on the way to the Cape. If these vessels effectively disembark their cargoes of men, horses and equipment within five weeks from their date of sailing the programme will have fulfilled the forecasts of the most optimistic British military experts.

If all the troops are able to take their places as component parts of the army corps by the end of November they will have done, according to the best available opinion, remarkably well. The disembarking of General Shafter's army from its thirty-seven transports is not forgotten by British officers. Although the vessels employed in the Cape service are of considerably larger average tonnage than those which carried the Americans to Santiago de Cuba, the Admiralty, in accordance with the existing regulations, is supplying them all and taking complete charge from water's edge to water's edge.

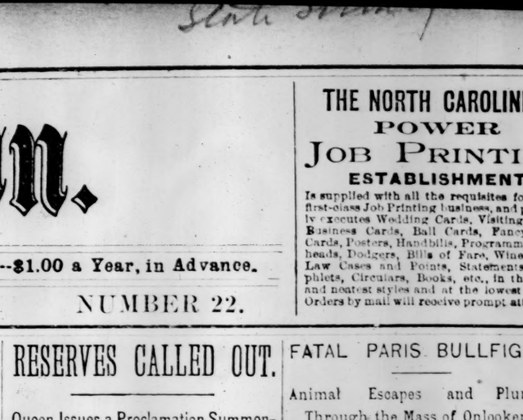
Although the army corps being sent out is a matter of pre-eminent military interest, the troops already on the scene of probable action constitute no insignificant body. The original Cape garrison was 6000 men, and this has been increased by 4500. The arrival of 12,000 men at the Cape makes the approximate total of British troops in South Africa, before the arrival of the army corps, 25,500. These troops do not include the irregular forces, the Cape Mounted Rifles, the Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown Volunteers, the Natal Police, the Durban Light Infantry, the Australian force nor the regular naval brigade.

The cape squadron now includes ten war ships, all heavily manned, and the British first class protected cruisers Terrible and Powerful will soon arrive, enabling the navy to land a brigade of about two thousand men.

Attempts to estimate the opposing forces of the Transvaal and its ally, the Orange Free State, with perhaps a sprinkling of natives, are hopeless, although calculations range from twenty thousand upward.

The Boer ranks will certainly include a number of Irishmen and of former officers of the German army.

It is said the Boers will adopt the policy they adopted in 1881, when ten sharpshooters were detailed out of each company to pick off the British officers.



MAP OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC AND ADJOINING TERRITORIES.

A Tornado in the West.

The first tornado ever known in the State of Washington devastated a tract of land from 300 to 600 yards wide and fifty miles long a few days ago. The damage done extends from Orting, thirty miles east of Tacoma, to Mossy Rock and Osborne, in Lewis County. No fatalities occurred, but orchards and fences were destroyed.

Department of the Gulf Abolished.

The Secretary of War, at Washington, has issued an order discontinuing the military Department of the Gulf and merging it into the Department of the East, under command of Major-General Wesley Merritt, headquarters in New York City.

Kaffirs Become Troublesome.

A few days ago thousands of Kaffirs crowded into Johannesburg, South African Republic, where they murdered storekeepers and raided many places for liquors. They were marched out of the town under guard.

May Prevent the Seating of Roberts.

Brigham H. Roberts will certainly be challenged when the Representatives are sworn in at the opening of the Congressional session at Washington. All that will be necessary to prevent him from taking his seat will be for some member to object, and there will be at least one objection, and probably more. His salary will then cease until his case is passed upon and disposed of.

Made a General For Bravery.

Colonel Harry C. Kessler, First Montana volunteer infantry, has been commissioned as brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers for distinguished conduct at Malolos on March 31 last.

FATAL PARIS BULLFIGHT

Animal Escapes and Plunges Through the Mass of Onlookers.

Spectators Demanded That More Bull Be Brought In, But Gendarmes Put a Stop to the Exhibition.

PARIS (By Cable).—Paris has made one more unsuccessful effort to have a bullfight on strictly Spanish lines. The populace is not anxious to see this kind of spectacle introduced into the French capital, but the aristocracy has strong Spanish leanings and it has recently become enamored of all sorts of sports.

Rain had stopped the performance the previous Sunday, and the Government is known to be hostile to it, but the law in this particular has been so frequently broken before that the "officionados" were hopeful. It was the bull, however, which spoiled the show.

An immense crowd gathered about the bull ring at Deuil, near Engheln. The stands were filled with a fashionable and excited crowd. Prince Henri d'Orleans headed a band of young aristocrats wearing Zaf-brimmed Spanish hats, and there was a sprinkling of eminent poets and painters, together with a few pretty women, but not many.

The band had played the "Toreador" air in "Carmen," the matadores, like great tropical insects, in pink, green and gold, had flitted over the arena, trailing their purple mantles in front of an excited bull, the picador had tried his first thrust, when suddenly the bull made a wild rush for an exit just beneath where the President was sitting, leaped clear over both barriers separating the arena from the public, and scrambled over the backs of half a dozen spectators. Continuing his mad rush, he trampled a blue-bloused peasant lifeless, broke the legs of two elegantly dressed Parisiennes, crumpled up a cinematograph man and his apparatus into a confused mass, passed through the partition of the wooden stand as if it had been so much cardboard, and like a flash disappeared.

Outside the arena the bull played havoc with the motorcars and bicycles ranged in a neighboring field, and after breaking both forelegs over a wire fence and tossing an old peasant woman full to the ground in a vegetable garden and was there dispatched by a gendarme.

The corrida was then brought to a close; gendarmes invaded the arena and bundled out the protesting matadores, while the public stamped and shouted for more bulls. But the stamping made the rickety stands shake so dangerously that at last the people thought it wiser to go away.

The management must have cleared about $4000, but it is not probable that there will be any more Spanish bullfights near Paris in the immediate future.

MARINES GAIN A VICTORY.

General Schwan's Column Takes Cavite Viejo and Noveleta.

NOVELETA, Island of Luzon (By Cable).—General Schwan's column, consisting of the Thirteenth Infantry, a battalion of the Fourteenth, two troops of cavalry, Captain Reilly's battery of the Fifth Artillery, and Lowe's scouts, advanced from Bacoor a few days ago and occupied Cavite Viejo and Noveleta.

The American loss was three officers and nine privates wounded, one of the officers being mortally hurt. The loss of the enemy is unknown, but the bodies of three Filipinos were seen.

The marines and naval forces co-operated with the troops. The gunboats Wheeling, Petrel, and Callao lay off the shores near Noveleta and threw shells into that town and Santa Cruz for an hour, preparing the way for the marines to land. Two battalions, consisting of 450 marines, under Colonel Elliott, advanced along the peninsula from Cavite to Noveleta. The only way was by a narrow road through swamps.

The marines waded through rice fields, forded the river in water to their shoulders, and carried the forts, meeting with feeble resistance, the first encounter having disheartened the enemy.

Squads were sent to Noveleta and burned the town and the huts along the road, from which the enemy commenced the firing. At Noveleta a junction was formed with the scouts who had been sweeping the swamps and thickets. Thence the marines returned to Cavite thoroughly exhausted.

The bad condition of the roads made the progress of the artillery slow.

NEW KLONDIKE REGULATIONS.

Changes in Placer Mining Law—Money Payments in Place of Work.

OTTAWA, Ontario (Special).—An order in Council has been passed making some important changes in regard to placer mining in the Yukon. Under existing regulations it is necessary that $200 worth of work be done on each claim every year. This has been changed, and a fee of $200 will be accepted in lieu of

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Two Austrian Fops.

The two greatest dandies at the Empress Maria Theresa's court were Count Crobor and Marquis Taroncca. These two men made a wager as to who should appear in the most costly costume at the next court ball, jewels to be debarred. The Marquis Taroncca appeared in most gorgeous apparel and was considered by every one to have triumphed over his rival, who was attired in a plain satin suit. While the jury were deciding Count Crobor threw open his plain satin cloak, and, placing it on the ground, showed that it was lined with one of Correggio's most famous works. The count won the wager—1,000 ducats—but the Correggio had cost 100,000 ducats.

The same count once paid a visit to Paris with a large party of friends and entertained them at a "dinner" which lasted three days and nights. It is interesting to note that this extravagant nobleman died in penury some 30 years later. Having exhausted his means, he was pensioned by the Emperor Francis, but in 1765, when Francis died, his pension was reduced to about £80 a year. One morning in midwinter the frozen corpse of the count was discovered on a heap of refuse on the shores of the Danube.

ASK YOUR DOCTOR!

Ask your physician this question, "What is the one great remedy for consumption?" He will answer, "Cod-liver oil." Nine out of ten will answer the same way.

Yet when persons have consumption they loathe all fatty foods, yet fat is necessary for their recovery and they cannot take plain cod-liver oil. The plain oil disturbs the stomach and takes away the appetite. The disagreeable fishy odor and taste make it almost unendurable. What is to be done?

This question was answered when we first made

SCOTT'S EMULSION

of Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Although that was nearly twenty-five years ago, yet it stands alone today the one great remedy for all affections of the throat and lungs.

The bad taste and odor have been taken away, the oil itself has been partly digested, and the most sensitive stomach objects to it rarely. Not one in ten can take and digest the plain oil. Nine out of ten can take SCOTT'S EMULSION and digest it. That's why it cures so many cases of early consumption. Even in advanced cases it brings comfort and greatly prolongs life.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect Aug. 28, 1899.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express trains, Southbound, daily (except Sundays) leave Elizabeth City, at 11:40, A. M., and 6.00, P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Northbound, daily, except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2:45 P. M., and Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30, A. M.

The trains arrive at and depart from the Norfolk & Western depot, Norfolk; connect at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer lines, and at Edenton with Steamer for Roanoke, Cashie, Chowan and Scuppernong rivers; transfer Steamers to Mackey's Ferry, thence by Norfolk & Southern R. R. to Pantego and Belhaven connecting with Steamer for Mackeyville, Aurora, Washington and all intermediate landings.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH AND OLD DOMINION LINE.

The Steamer Newbern or hereafter will leave Elizabeth City Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:00, P. M., for Newbern, Oriental, and Roanoke Island, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R., for Goldsboro, Kinston and Morehead City, and with the W. & W. R. R. for Jacksonville, Wilmington, N. C.

Tickets on sale at Elizabeth City Station to Roanoke Island, Newberne, Oriental, Kinston, Goldsboro, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern Railroad; Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President Street Station; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania R. R., Dock Street Station; New York, by Pennsylvania R. R. Pier 27 North River, and Old Dominion Line.

For further information apply to M. H Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Man'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft & Pass'r Ag't

GEORGE W. BELL,
Gun-Smith,

At the Old Stand on Road Street,
ELIZ. CITY, NORTH CAROLINA

W H Morris,
Veterinary Surgeon.

Having made the Diseases of Horses a special study, is now devoting attention to their cure. He has had marked success in treating staggers, affections of the lungs, lock jaw, etc. He also treats all Domestic Animals.

Examinations at his office on Main street, Elizabeth City, N. C., FREE OF CHARGE

F. H. ZIEGLER & BRO.
Successors to John H Ziegler,

Dealers in all Kinds of

Undertakers' Supplies,

From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

CRAPES AND COOLING BOARDS

when desired. The finest Hearse in this section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth covered and Metalic Caskets a specialty The old stand on Ehringhaus Street.

All kinds of Cabinet Work done.

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HERE IS THE GREATEST BARGAIN WE EVER OFFERED YOU

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN AND THE TWICE-A-WEEK DETROIT FREE PRESS

Both papers one year and Free Press Year Book and Encyclopedia for 1900

FOR ONLY $1.65.

The Twice-a-Week Free Press, as conceded by all to be Michigan's leading newspaper.

Remember that by taking advantage of this combination you get 52 copies of the Carolinian and 104 copies of the Free Press, and the Free Press Year Book for 1900, for only $1.65.

CHEERS FOR THE PRESIDENT

The Western trip of the President has been one grand ovation. He was not only cordially welcomed, but enthusiastically cheered. And, too, those who have followed him in his tour find no evidence in support of the assumption that the people are opposed to his policy in the Philippines. He is met everywhere by immense crowds of people, and to them he sets forth the duty of standing by the flag wherever it has been placed by the constituted authorities. This declaration by the President has called forth the most enthusiastic approval. The mass of people believe that the sovereignty of the United States must be asserted in the Philippines. There would be very little dissent but for a few politicians who see the possibility of a useful issue in the next campaign. Wherever the President has alluded to the prosperity of the country his audiences, and particularly those composed largely of men who are employed in the industries, have applauded with much enthusiasm. These men believe that the prosperity which is shared by all who work has come with the administration of McKinley and the Republican Congress.

CONTRASTS BETWEEN 1856 AND 1899.

Two years and a half of Republican administration have worked a great change for the better. This fact stands out with striking distinctness as every citizen knows. The Chicago platform, which the Democratic party is at pains to reaffirm, deplored "the fall in prices, the prostration of industry and the impoverishment of the people." It would require columns to epitomize the prosperity that has taken place of those conditions. The first step in the transformation was to reject the Chicago platform. All succeeding advantages resulted from that emphatic judgment of the people. A glance at some of the benefits indicates the nature and extent of all. Our currency is equal to the best in the world. Workers are busy everywhere at good wages. There is no army of unemployed. Farmers sell their products at profitable prices, and are paying off debts incurred during the period of Democratic blight. The foreign trade of the country is unprecedented. Threatening international problems have been settled. The Pacific Railroads have paid up in cash. Hawaii has been annexed, after half a century of discussion. Cuba is free. The treasury keeps ahead of the expenses, and has an immense store of gold. The country has carried through a successful war and expanded.

Admiral Farragut's old flagship, the Hartford, has been reconstructed at San Francisco and is again in commission. She is a small and vulnerable craft compared with a modern armored vessel, but her history entitles her to a place alongside the frigate Constitution.

In declining to treat with rebels in arms as an independent civil government General Otis showed his entire appreciation of the political as well as the military responsibilities of his position. His position of "unconditional surrender" has high historic indorsement.

The railroad people say that large numbers of negroes are leaving the State. It is said that as many as 3,500 have left Wilmington in the past eleven months.

Belgium's roadside fruit trees produce a crop worth $2,000,000. The judicial and economic mind of the Belgium small boy is what creates the greatest surprise in this statement.

The failure of the country to go to the dogs under Republican rule has shattered some very confident prophecies of the Bryanites three years ago.

The large and growing demands for American horses and mules for use in South Africa will turn a healthy stream of British gold into American pockets.

The Lord gets the worst of the bargain whensome people join the church

TIME WILL TELL.

When all the circumstances are considered it seems strange that Americans should in a period of extraordinary prosperity inaugurate a crusade which common sense suggests should be deferred to a time of adversity. If five or six years hence the pendulum swings the other way, and it is seen that prices remain high while consumption is diminishing, there will then be an excuse for charging that the purpose of industrial combinations is to repress production.

But until some such proof is had it will be reasonable to assume that in a country where capital is created with great rapidity the aim of its owners will always be to make it earn something by keeping it in motion. In other words, unless the manipulators of big corporations are destitute of business sagacity they will be sure to adhere to the well established theory that there is more money to be gained through quick sales and small profits than from following any other course.

What city in the United States has the largest negro population? Is either Washington or Baltimore?

It was Washington by the census of 1890, Baltimore coming second and New Orleans third, the numbers being respectively, 75,697, 67,296 and 64,563.

Dewey insists that he cannot make a speech, but he means that he has no turn for long addresses. He can put as much vigor and point in a single sentence as any other man.

New York is said to be $5,000,000 richer for the Dewey reception. This is in cash. The town wouldn't part with the historical features of the event for any money.

During September forty convicts arrived at the penitentiary; this being a larger number than during any month in over a year.

There are sixty tribes in the Philippines, they speak sixty different languages, and the whole outfit is about to be licked like sixty.

A 2c stamp carries a letter to Porto Rico, and postal cards may be mailed to the Islands the same as to points in this country.

Ex-Governor Carr is seriously ill at "Bracebridge Hall," his house in Edgecombe county.

The Quartermaster General says the State will have a new arsenal by the end of the year.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 13, 1899

Secretary Hay finds his judgment in leaving the Presidential party and returning to Washington fully justified by the situation in South Africa. While this government has nothing whatever to do with the quarrel between Great Britian and the Transvaal Republic, and intends maintaining a strict neutrality, everybody was glad to know that the opening of hostilities found the Secretary of State at his desk. There are hundreds of Americans in South Africa engaged in mining and other occupations, and they look to our consular officers over there for the protection of their interests, and the consular officers look to the Secretary of State for their orders. One American warship, the Montgomery, has already received orders to proceed to South African waters, and it is expected that the Chicago, which will be Rear Admiral Schley's flagship, which will be ready to start in about two weeks, will receive similar orders. When Schley gets over there, those who had so much to say about the insignificance of the command of the South Atlantic Squadron will see how little they knew about it.

Secretary Root declines to discuss the military movements this week in Philippines, further than to say that he is perfectly satisfied with what is being done and that Gen. Otis is being allowed to conduct the campaign to suit himself. Although the condition of the roads over there will not permit of any extended movements of large bodies of troops, the movements that are being made are all a part of the general plan of the campaign, which has for its object the crushing of the rebellion. Although the details of the campaign are not known outside of the War Department, it is known that it includes a general advance on the part of the entire army and that all towns of the least importance which are taken will be garrisoned and held; also that the increased naval force is to play an important part in the campaign.

Advices from Ohio indicate that McLean's scheme of carrying the State by getting Republicans who for one or another cause were disposed to be dissatisfied to stay away from the polls looks very different since he and his assistants have been trying to put it into practical operation from what it did when they first discussed it among themselves. There has at no time been any doubt in Washington that Ohio would sustain President McKinley and his policy by electing the entire Republican ticket by a rousing majority. That there are Republicans in the State who have real grievances; and others who think they have, is true, but even if there were enough of them to affect the result, would it right their grievances or help them in any manner to elect McLean? Most assuredly not, and nobody knows it better than the men most directly concerned. None of them have any grievances against President McKinley, and it is not at all likely that any considerable number of them will help bring about a result which the Democrats would hail as a condemnation of the national administration and its policies. Ohio Republicans are not in the habit of biting off their noses to spite faces and they will not do so this year.

The decision of the Treasury Department to anticipate the payment of the interest on the public debt for the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, which was announced this week, is based upon the soundest of business principles, and means a considerable profit to the government—nearly a quarter of a million—if all the holders of bonds should elect to pay the rebate charged by the Treasury and receive their interest in advance. The Treasury has nearly $300,000 000 of available cash at its disposal, and if all the holders of bonds take their interest in advance it will only require $26,000,000 to pay them.

An Enterprising Firm

There are few men more widely known and enterprising than Alex. Wadsworth who spares no pains to secure the best of everything in his line for his many customers. He now has the agency for Dr. King's New Discovery, which surely cures Consumption, Coughs and Colds. This is the wonderful remedy that is now producing so much excitement all over the country, by its many startling cures. It absolutely cures Asthama, Bronchitis, Nausia and all affections of the throat, chest and lungs. You can test it before buying, by calling at the above drug store and get a trial bottle free, or regular size for 50c and $1. Guaranteed to cure, or price refunded.

FOOLED THE CATAMOUNT.

And the Ugly Beast Plainly Showed That His Feelings Were Hurt.

"People who imagine that animals haven't got feelings don't know what they are talking about," said the Yellowstone Park guide as he sat cleaning his rifle. "I was cutting a trail around one of the sprouting springs one day, and, getting warmed up, I threw my coat over the end of a log. By and by I went off to hunt for a drink of water, and it was perhaps half an hour before I returned to my work.

"When I came up, it was to see a whalin big mountain lion creepin along to spring on the coat. It was over the log in a way to make it look like a man stoopin down, and the lion was nicely deceived. He skulked up to within 18 feet of the log, crouched flat for a moment and laid back his ears, and then he made two jumps of it. Greased lightnin wasn't in it with that critter. It was like a big ball of fur shot from a cannon, and as he flew he uttered a screech which brought my hair on end. If that coat had been a man he would not have had time to say gum. The lion lit down on it with claws and teeth ready for business, and in five seconds the garment was cut into carpet rags.

"Then he realized the cheat, and you never saw a human bein look so foolish. His tail went down to the earth, the fire died out of his eyes and he'd have given $40 for some one to kick him up hill. His chagrin was so plain that I laughed right out, and that broke his heart. He looked at me and whimpered like a puppy, and when I asked if his mother knew he was out he fetched a sort of sob in his throat and sneaked off like a dog caught killin sheep. If I could have run fast enough to have caught him by the tail he wouldn't have even looked back. He knew he had made a fool of himself, and he wanted to go off and hide and have a long think."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Time Comes

to every elderly woman when an important functional change takes place. This is called "The Change of Life." The entire system undergoes a change. Dreadful diseases such as cancer and consumption are often contracted at this time.

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

strengthens and purifies the entire system, and brings the sufferer safely over these pitfalls. Its effects have been wonderful. It is good for all menstrual troubles, but is especially recommended at this time. Ask your druggist for the famous Wine of Cardui. $1.00 a bottle.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address the "Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

THOMAS J. COOPER, Tupelo, Miss., says:—"My sister suffered from irregular and painful menstruation and doctors could not relieve her. Wine of Cardui entirely cured her, and also helped my mother through the Change of Life."

Cause For Wrath.

A correspondent of the London academy writes: "Many years ago a brother of mine sent an old edition of Sir Walter Scott's novels to be bound, and to his wrath 'The Tallisman' and 'The Lengend of Montrose' came home with these backings: 'The Tallish Man' and 'The Leg End of Montrose.'"

A Strange Clock.

A strange clock was made during the last century for a French nobleman. The dial was horizontal, and the figures, being hollow, were filled with different sweets or spices. Thus, running his finger along the hand, by tasting, the owner could tell the hour without a light.

Copying ink may be made by dissolving lump sugar in the common ink, used in the portion of one dram of the former to one ounce of the latter.

One way to hear a pin drop is to heat it red hot and drop it into a keg of powder.—Philadelphia Record.

Working Night and Day.

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Lite Pills. Every pill is a sugar-coated globule of health that changes weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fag into mental power. They are wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box. Sold by Wadsworth.

Why Pearson Opposes the Amendment.

Ex-Congressman Richmond Pearson gives the following reasons for opposing the Amendment:

1. I am opposed to it because I am convinced that it conflicts with the federal constitution.

2. I am opposed to it because I know, and its advocates do not deny, that it violates the act of Congress by which the State was readmitted into the Union.

3. I am opposed to it because I, along with every registered voter in the State, have taken an oath to support the Constitution and Laws of the United States and I cannot violate the law which readmitted the State without violating my oath.

4. I am opposed to it because I cannot accept the invitation of its most eloquent advocate, "to sink my conscience for the public good." I deny the possibility of promoting public good by sinking private conscience.

5. I am opposed to it because it requires payment of poll tax as a prerequisite to voting, and this will unavoidably increase corruption in politics.

6. I am opposed to it because it will disfranchise all or none of the illiterates, both black and white, if it disfranchises none it will be useless and mischievous agitation; if it disfranchises all it will be an act of cruelty and perfidy without parallel.

7. I am opposed to it because instead of eliminating forever the negro question, if it is literally construed and strictly enforced, it must leave the ballot in the hands of 54,900 negroes, 40,000 who can read and write and 14,000 half-breeds, mulattoes and quardroons, while it will take away the ballot from the humble, docile and inoffensive blacks in the country who live on the farms and are voting more and more with the men whose lands they till, if kindly treated by their landowers.

8. I am opposed to it because it is not needed in the East where separated local governments are already established, and because it is not, wanted in the West by either Democrats or Republicans.

9. I am opposed to it because under the best construction its operation will be a failure and under the worst construction its operation will be a crime

10. I am opposed to it because I believe the more completely we treat the negro as a brute without rights the more completely he will act as a brute without obligation, and because I believe that it is dangerous to the law and order, peace and progress of the State to have within her borders a great body of people without master, without protection, without guide, without hope, without higher restraint than the fear of punishment and without higher incentive than the pangs of hunger and thirst.

Brave Men Fall

Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles as well as women, and all feel the results in loss of appetite, poisons in the blood, backache, nervousness, headache and tired, listless run-down feeling. But there is no need to feel like that. Listen to J. W. Gardner, Idaville, Ind. He says: "Electric Bitters are just the thing for a man when he is all run down, and do not care whether he lives or dies. It did more to give me appetite than anything I could take. I can now eat anything and have a new lease on life." Only 50c at Wadsworth's drug store. Every bottle guaranteed.

What's the Use of Bathing?

Cleanliness is an excellent habit. It is not, however, an absolute essential, nor an essential at all to good health and mental activity.

The healthiest man the writer ever saw is alive and well today at 94, and he took a bath only occasionally—once in the Mersey at Liverpool and again in the North river, 40 years after, both of which were accidental, the gentleman being slightly intoxicated when he fell.

Almost all people who live to an extreme old age are found to be those who are not overfond of ablutions, but who otherwise are careful in their manner of living.—Thomas J. Hillis, M. D., in Medical Record.

Died Cured.

In some parts of Italy bleeding is still considered a sovereign cure for all kinds of sickness. A story is told of a mother who protested against the bleeding of her sick child. The doctor assured her that one more application of the cups would insure recovery, but when he came the next morning he found the child dead. "Madam," said the doctor, "be comforted by knowing that your child died cured."

Lake Drummond Canal
OPENED.

The Lake Drummond Canal and Water Co., wish to give notice that the Old Dismal Swamp Canal route between Norfolk and Elizabeth City is now open for business, and that a tug boat will leave every other day except Sunday, commencing August 28th, making trips as follows: Leave Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday, returning leave Elizabeth City Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

The Canal Co. insures nine feet of water at present time between the locks, and in a few weeks they will have ten feet of water in the canal. The company has dredged fifteen feet in depth for a distance of three thousand feet below the lock at Deep Creek. They have also made deep water below South Mills lock, in the waters of the Pasquotank River. The Canal Company has dredged the old Turner's Cut to the depth of ten feet at low water. Thus far the Canal Company can insure a sufficient depth of water.

The Canal Company would not at present guarantee a safe passage between Norfolk and Elizabeth City for boats drawing more than seven and a half feet of water, as the Pasquotank has one shoal place, and Deep Creek at low water has not more than seven and a half feet at the present time.

The government has appropriated money to deepen and widen Deep Creek, and also to deepen and straighten the waterway of the Pasquotank River. This work is to commence at once. The company in the mean time intend to improve and widen the canal, and in the near future the Canal Company believes that they will have a canal and waterway between the points named that cannot be excelled in this country.

J. S. SANFORD, V. P.

Information can be had at the office of A. M. Marshall Tug Boat Office Campbell's Wharf, Norfolk, Va.

Information as to where to leave or receive freights, and of the boat's lauding place can be had a Hathaway Bro.'s corner of Main and Water, streets, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Leaders of Low Prices.

We believe in doing FAIR SQUARE things to everybody; no better rule than this. It is the principal

THAT FLOATS FROM THE FLAG-STAFF of our business; the principle that is interwoven through every thread of our business fabric, its the principle that wins. We will take our chances for reward on our fidelity to this rule and rock bottom prices to all. Wholesale and Retail, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Oil Clothing, Gum Boots Notions &c., &c.

J. A. Hooper & Co.,
THE LOW PRICE STORE,
NEXT DOOR TO MELICK'S

Handling a Cobra.

When I went to the sailor, he held in his hand a very old and ragged rice bag. He said, "I've got a fine stinging fellow here for you." I asked what he meant, so he opened the bag and showed me one of the largest and fiercest looking cobras I had ever seen. I obtained a large fish globe, into which I told him to drop the serpent, bag and all, and then secured the top. I asked him how he became possessed of this dangerous creature.

"Caught it among some timber," said he, "on board a ship at Blackwall, just home from India." "And how did you get here with it in that old rag?" "Well," said he, "I took the train from Blackwall and the omnibus from Fenchurch street, and he (meaning the snake) was quite quiet all the way." "What do you want for it?" "Ten shillings and my expenses." Which I paid. He asked me if I would take another if he caught it, as he had seen one larger than the one he had brought with him.—Bartlett's "Wild Animals In Captivity."

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OVER OUR
FRESH ARRIVALS
—OF—
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, MILLINERY, &c.

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Surprised, Second at the SUPERIOR QUALITY.
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Surprised, Fourth, at the LOW PRICES.

We have been some time in getting these "Surprises" all here and ready for you, but at last are able to announce

Bargains All Through The House.

We solicit a comparison of Goods and Prices, knowing you will find that our New Stock is the best and cheapest.

Moses Weisel,
54 Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.
TERMS CASH.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

BY mutual consni, the partnership heretofore existing between R. A. Kohloss and W. D. Cooper, doing a livery and general merchandise business at Columbia, N. C., under the firm name of Kohloss & Cooper, has been dissolved. Mr. R. A. Kohloss is assuming all the liabilities of the late firm. All parties indebted to the said firm will please pay same to him.

R. A. KOHLOSS,
W. D. COOPER.

Oct. 17, 1899.

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Have you $25 to invest?
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If you have and will, write us for full particulars. Fortunes are made from small capital in speculation in stocks and grain.
Now is the time to make money.
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Parties answering this advertisement will please mention the Carolinian.

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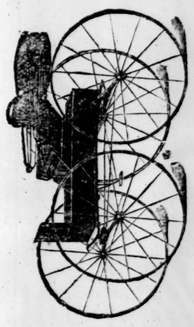

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.....CASCARETS are antiseptic. That means they stop undigested food from souring in the stomach, prevent fermentation in the bowels and kill the germs of any form of disease that breed and feed in the system.

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.....CASCARETS tone the stomach and bowels and stimulate the lazy liver, making it work. They strengthen the nerves and muscles and put them into vigorous, healthy condition, making their action easy and natural.

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.....CASCARETS increase the flow of milk in nursing mothers. A tablet eaten every time mother nurses her baby makes baby's food more nourishing and healthful. It is a certain cure for the baby's colic and for the baby's stomach troubles. Colic commences in the bowels of the growing child.

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.....CASCARETS are pleasant to take, and children like them. They act gently but promptly and do good. Sour stomach, sick headache and constipation, with all their disagreeable effects, vanish when CASCARETS are used. They are the favorite remedy with mothers of children that live in the bowels of the growing child.

CURE GUARANTEED

.....CASCARETS are taken patiently, persistently, are guaranteed to cure any case of constipation, no matter how old and obstinate, or money back. Purchase money will be cheerfully refunded by your own druggist.

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.....CASCARETS are sold by all druggists for 10c, 25c, 50c a box, according to size. A 10c box will prove delightful and instructive, and you can get the right road to perfect and permanent health. Don't risk delay.

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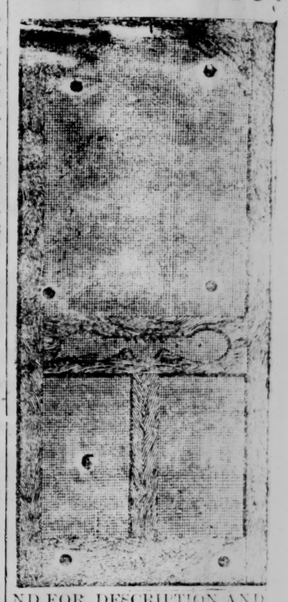

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Many people differ as to the best way to ride a Bicycle, though all admit the CRAWFORD is the best Bicycle to ride. Its many riders pronounce it their most desirable wheel on the market. Call and examine its merits and don't miss

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THE CITY.

T. B. Wilson, Aldermen: M. S. Sawyer, ammunder, J. L. Sawyer, ... B. Fearing, B. F. ... W. H. Weatherly and Ingall Dawson; ... and Tax Collector, R. A. Commander, ... Chief of Police, W. C. ... A. Cohoon and W. H. Ryan; ... Attorney, S. B. Leigh; Street Commissioner, ... Works; Fire Commissioners, A. A. Kramer, ... Aydlett; Health Officer.

Collector of Customs—Solomon Joh.

Postmaster—Elizabeth C. Pool.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lamb—Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church Sts.

CHURCHES.

Methodist: R. C. Beaman pastor; Baptist, W. S. Perry, pastor; Episcopal, L. L. Williams, rector; Presbyterian, F. H. Johnson, pastor.

Methodist Episcopal on Pear street: Preaching 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. on 1st Sunday, Sunday School at 3 p. m. Prayer meetings Tuesday nights. W. S. Rich, pastor.

Church of Christ, N. Pittman pastor; services in Court House, every Sunday morning at night.

Colored—Methodist, W. L. Clayton, pastor; Presbyterian, Z. D. Perry, pastor; Baptist, L. Parker, pastor; St. Philip, W. J. Pettiford, rector; Baptist, A. Sheppard, pastor; Methodist, Prof. P. Smith, pastor.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge No. 317 Dr. J. B. Flora, W. M.; A. A. Kramer, S. W.; W. C. Grandy, J. W.; C. C. Barnard, S. D.; W. N. Mann, J. D.; B. F. Spence, Treas.; J. A. Bonner, Secretary; L. L. Lassiter, Chaplain; Louis Selig and H. Grey Stevens, Tilers. Meets on and after Tuesday nights.

Odd Fellows: Albemarle Lodge No. 14: Clay Forehand, N. G.; W. H. Zoeller, V. G.; B. O. Hill, Secretary; G. W. Twiddy, Treasurer.

Pasquotank Encampment No. 8; D. M. Simons, C. P.; T. H. Gard, H. P.; S. Barnett, S. W.; J. F. Simpson, J. W.; B. O. Hill, Scribe; G. W. Twiddy, Treas.

Royal Arcanum, Tiber Creek Council No. 1209: B. O. Hill, Regent; D. A. Morgan, Vice Regent; C. Culpepper, Orator; W. H. Zoeller, Secretary; E. M. Cox, Collector; W. J. Woodley, Treasurer. Meets every 1st and 3d Monday nights.

Knights of Honor: J. G. White, Dictator; J. H. Engle, Vice Dictator; E. J. Hall, Reporter; G. H. Wilson, Financial Reporter; W. J. Tillett, Treasurer. Meets 1st and 3d Friday.

Pasquotank Tribe No. 8, I. O. R. M.; J. H. Beals, Sachem; W. B. West, sr., Sagamore; A. C. Garrett, Sagamore; A. C. Lane, Prophet; C. W. Belanga, Chief of R. R. B. White, K. of W. Meet every Wednesday night.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: Geo. M. Scott, chairman; S. S. Morgan, Elisha Lister; Standard Keeper, W. D. Williams.

Sheriff, Nathan G. Grandy; Superior Court Clerk, W. Harvey Jennings; Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper; Treasurer, W. A. Foster; Supervisor of Registration; Board of Education: John D. Fuller, Newton A. Jones and John T. Davis.

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The North Carolinian.

Thursday, October 19, 1899.

☞Keep things moving.

☞Dispatch is the soul of business.

☞And punctuality inspires confidence.

☞The possums have begun their visits to the persimmon trees.

☞This month will have five Sundays, five Mondays and five Tuesdays.

☞What have the pessimists who have always been declaring that the old Dismal would never be made a Ship Canal got to say now?

☞The latest reports from the Norse is that she is fast in the mud in the mouth of Pamlico river. Efforts to dislodge the mud are being continued by the Wrecking Company.

☞The Weyanoth Fishery, at Croatan, including the two boats, seines and other property, were sold at the Court House door here on Saturday to Mr. W. C. Glover, for $3,000.

☞The presence of the Torpedo boat "Talbot" here on Saturday and over Sunday, was an event of more than ordinary significance. It was the first War Boat to pass through the Canal.

☞The CAROLINIAN has never failed, during its over thirty years publication, to encourage all legitimate local enterprises and institutions, and it has always contended that this is the duty, as it should be the pleasure of every citizen. The motto of all should be: HOME first, and abroad afterward. This encouragement should not only extend to industrial enterprises, but it should include every legitimate business—the "butcher, the baker" and retail dealer.

☞In divers ways the making the old Dismal Swamp Canal a ship water way will benefit Elizabeth City. This opening will put in line of travel and trafic what could never reach us in any other way. In addition to the substantial advantages because of the increased facilities for freight and transportation, the through travel of private yachts and large steamers the anchorage of government vessels the additions to our population by the settling of the families of officers and sailors—all will be greatly helpful to our town.

☞Saturday, the 14th of October, 1899, will be remembered as a "Red Letter" day in the history of our Town. It was the occasion of a visit from the officers and owners of the Lake Drummond (late Dismal Swamp) Canal, accompanied by a large number of capitalists, including leading representives of a number of important railway and steamship interests, who came through the Canal on an inspection trip and for the purpose of officially opening this now completed great Water Way between Elizabeth City and Norfolk. The distinguished party, about one hundred in number, left Norfolk at 8 o'clock A. M., on the steamer "Ocean View," and were escorted by the Torpedo boat "Talbot," in charge of Lieut. Doddridge, officially representing the United States Government. Because of stoppages at South Mills and other points along the route the party did not arrive here until 5 o'clock P. M. Here they found the City bespangled with bunting and thousands of citizens in waiting to give them an Elizabeth City reception. The "Talbot," being a few minutes in advance, was saluted by the Naval Reserves by the firing of cannon, the whistles of the mills and local steamboats joined in the chorus of welcome and the Band played popular airs. The visitors were met by Mayor T. B. Wilson and an eloquent address of welcome was delivered by City Attorney J. Bush Leigh, and was felicitously responded to by Judge T. S. Garnett, of Norfolk, who, in the course of his remarks, said that this Canal is of more importance to this section than the great victories of Manilla and Santiago. At the close of the speeches the guests were escorted to the banquet hall of the Arlington where a spread was prepared which the representative of The Virginian described as "a very tempting one and reflected credit on the Arlington and Elizabeth City." After the banquet the entire party were conveyed in carriages provided by the citizens, to the Northern and Southern Depot where a special train was in waiting for them. The visitors expressed themselves as most favorably impressed with our town and greatly pleased with the reception given them.

The officers of the company are W. B. Brooks, jr., president; J. B. Sanford, vice-president and general manager; Caldwell Hardy, treasurer; J. F. Sinton, secretary and assistant treasurer. Directors: Alexander Brown, W. B. Brooks, jr., H. J. Bowdoin, J. B. Sanford, Robert C. Davidson, Basil B. Gordon, Caldwell Hardy, Thomas R. Ballentine and Edward Stabler, jr.

☞Farmers, up to this time, have never had more favorable fall for housing crops.

☞Mrs Lovey Duncan, of Shiloh, died on the 6th inst, aged 60 years.

☞A fair and honest election law has been repealed and in its place has been substituted a scheme of dishonesty and fraud, which gives the party in power almost unlimited means of disfranchising voters.

☞We see that at the recent Norfolk State Fair Mrs L. L. Brinkley, of Edenton, was awarded the premium for the best display of needlework.

☞Attention has been called to a law in this State which has been allowed to become practically a dead letter. It is section 3841 of the Code which provides that every person using weights, measures, balances, steelyards, etc., shall take them to to the Standard Keeper of the county once every two years to have them tested and stamped. The section imposes a fine of $50 for failure to comply with the law, $25 to go to the officer and $25 to the county.

☞State Superintendent Mebane is sending out letters to school officers to call attention to the fact that the law of 1899 provides that "The County Board of School Directors shall cause the names and prices of all school books to be printed on cardboard and kept posted in each and every public school house."

☞Judge Purnell opened Federal Court here on Tuesday. District Attorney Bernard was taken sick and had to return home, leaving Assistant Attorney Spears in charge. Marshal Dockery was represented by his Deputy Mr. Brown. Several cases were disposed of. Court adjourned yesterday.

☞At a meeting of the Knitting Mill stockholders on Monday night the following officers were elected: W. C. Glover, President; W. T. Old, Vice President; D. B. Bradford, Secretary and Treasurer; and T. G. Skinner, C. H. Robinson, F. M. Grice and A. L. Pendleton, Directors. A committee on site was appointed, to report to the stockholders next Tuesday night.

☞In regard to the condition of trade, Bradstreets says: "Trade activity is widespread, all measures of volume and value testifying to prevailing prosperous conditions. Only good reports are received from distributive trade centers, and some markets report Fall demands as holding out longer than expected. Railroad earnings, bank clearings returns and quotations of staple prices are all encouraging, pointing as they do to a maximum volume of business for this period of the year."

☞On Saturday last the Old Dismal Swamp Canal was officially reopened. That it was a specially gratifying event to us personally goes without saying. For thirty years we have advocated and urged that this waterway between our town and Norfolk be made a ship canal, and in view of its great importance we have always believed that sooner or later it would be done. When a little over two years ago the present Company purchased the Canal and announced that they would deepen and widen it, so that it would accommodate boats with a draught of nine feet, we had faith to believe that what we and our people had so long hoped for would be accomplished, and it has been.

KIDNEY TROUBLE Is a deceptive disease—thousand have it and don't know it. If you want quick results you can make no mistake by using Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy. At druggists in fifty cent and dollar sizes. Sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney trouble. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

A CARD. I hear that two or three parties are claiming to be Agents of mine, I wish to state that I have no Agents or Partner. Those wishing Photographs, or Engraving and copying done will please communicate direct to me on Water street.

Very respectfully,
W. H. ZOELLER.

☞WANTED—A neat and intelligent young man; one acquainted with the business community of Elizabeth City preferred. Address The J. Marcus Co., 19 South Fourth st., Philadelphia, Pa.

☞Money to patent good ideas may be secured by our aid. Address THE PATENT RECORD, Baltimore, Md.

——FOR RENT: Two front Rooms, second story of the CAROLINIAN Building. Rent reasonable.

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G. Thompson, manager Elizabeth City, N. C.

☞The man who doesn't turn up at Moses Weisel's Gents Furnishing Goods sale is very apt to be turned down by judges of elegant styles.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

Ripans Tabules cure Liver Troubles.

LOCAL MENTION

The sun will rise this morning at 6:12 and set to-night 5:18 o'clock.—The shelling of North Martin street is a great improvement.—The screen door is going into winter quarters.—An Italian string band delighted the young folks with their music last week.—The trees and the calendars are rapidly losing their leaves.—Mr. John H. Zeigler and sister Mary have returned from a visit to Baltimore.—Bridal pairs are said to be softest when they are green.—Oyster boats are arriving loaded with the luscious bivalves.—It's only natural that lovers should be close mouthed.—Mrs. F. P. Snowden, of Currituck, has been on a visit to the family of Mr. M. H. Snowden.—A man isn't really polished who is bright at anybody else's expense.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Huckabee have returned from a visit to the Monumental City.—Experience is the best teacher, but her terms are high.—We learn that it is in contemplation to establish a Basket Factory here. Success to it.—

The man who cannot take a joke
To be a bore has grown;
But worse is he who takes your joke
And tells it as his own.

—Mr. J. D. Fulmer has returned from the North with a large stock of groceries for his store on southeast Main and Poindexter streets.—It is said that misery likes company, but it doesn't entertain its company very well.—Mr. B. F. Wiedbee, of Hatteras, has let a contract for a new building on a lot recently purchased of Mr. M. N. Sawyer.—The following straight tip was overhead the other evening: "Can't you walk straight?" asked her little brother. "Of course I can. Why do you ask?" "Oh, nothing; only I heard sister say she'd make you walk straight when she married you. And ma said she'd help her."—Hon. T. C. Skinner has leased the J. B. Brockett residence on Fearing street, which he is about to occupy. Welcome to our city.—When is a doctor most annoyed? When he is out of patients.—Mrs. G. B. Ferebee and children, of Norfolk, are visiting her sister, Mrs. W. J. Woodley, on West Main street.—A Job's comforter says:

My boy, when you get in a ho'e,
Though it may be dire worse,
You've always Cus ineh to console:
You know you're not the first.

—It is said the happiest man in the world is the one who has just invested in his first wedding ring.—At the Court House door on Saturday the lot on the Northwest corner of Main and Road streets, opposite the Albemarle House, was sold. Mr. E. F. Aydlett was the purchaser. Price, $1,465. It is one of the most desirable lots in the city.—A man may hide from justice, but he cannot hide from himself.—The handsome new residences of Messrs. W. M. Baxter, A. K. Kramer and P. DeLong, on the Western extension of Church street, are nearly finished. They are great additions to that part of the city.—Some men when they have anything to say, don't say it, while others say something else.—Ex-Sheriff L. Cuthworth, of Dare, called on Saturday and paid his respects.—"Bobby, this is the third time I've caught you stealing jam, and I'm getting tired of it," said his mother. "Well, why don't you quit haagin' 'round the pantry, then?" suggested the young hopeful.—Saith the Poet:

Count the bright hours only,
Let the others go;
They are heavy laden
With care and woe.

Life is largely froth and bubble,
Only two things stand like stone:
Kindness in another's woe,
Courage in our own.

—No one is ever sorry for having done their level best.—It should never be forgotten that a town's upbuilding and success depends very greatly upon the stick-togetherness of its citizens.—Col. R. G. Mitchell, a long time citizen of Edenton, but for several years living in the Western part of the State, is on a visit to his two sons here. He was the pioneer in shipping fresh fish on ice to the Northern markets.—He who praises everybody really praises nobody.—See new advertisement of Moses Weisel. He is one of our oldest and most reliable merchants.—We had a call on Monday from our long time friend, Mr. L. Basnight, who has for several years resided at Wanchese. He was on his way with Mrs. Basnight to locate at Belle Haven, where Mrs. B. is about to open a Millinery Store.—Persons who have taken great pains to cultivate flowers in their lots in the Cemetery complain of boys and girls plucking and carrying them off. Parents are reminded that sections 2 and 3 of article IX of the Town Ordinances forbids this vandalism under a penalty.—We acknowledge a call on Tuesday from our colored friend W. C. Bowser, of Skyco. He was a juror at the Federal Court. He is intelligent and keeps himself well posted by reading the CAROLINIAN.—A "parted chain" is thus described:

He was tired of being shackled,
She was faithless, that was plain;
So his lawyer filed the papers
And the papers filed the chain.

—The regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held this afternoon at the home of Mrs Mason, No. 9, Broad street.—On the 17th inst. at the Methodist Church, Mr. J. B. Trafton was married to Miss Margried Mabel Hill.—Mr. J. A. Cooper is off on a business trip down the Sound.—On Tuesday night Mr. Clarence C. Parker was married to Miss Bertie Hinton, daughter of Prof. W. M. Hinton, and yesterday Mr. W. T. Dean and Miss Lizzie M. Twiddy were married.—Mr. A. W. Price, of Avon, gave us a call yesterday.—Assistant U. S. District Attorney O. J. Spears dropped in this week and entertained us with a good old-fashioned Republican chat. He is one of the political fighters.—A crowd of people in town yesterday to see the show.—Ex-Sheriff F. F. Cohoon is off to Raleigh on a business trip.—Mr. Wm McQueen, who has been on a visit to his old home in Scotland, has returned and received a cordial welcome from his many friends.—The Albemarle Park Fair Grounds were sold the other day to Walter L. and Anson E. Cohoon for $5005.

Remember Friday Night

Do not fail to see the "Real Widow Potts" in "Midnight Fire" at the Academy of Music Friday night. She is only one of the many funny caracters that you will see, for bear in mind that "The Midnight Fire" is a comedy drama, and if you do not agree that it has enough comedy to give it first rank in that class then your ticket shant cost you one cent. The scene where the hero rescues the heroine from her burning home is intensely interesting, and as great, if not the greatest, scene of the kind ever presented on the Academy stage. Clever specialties will be introduced in the second act by "The Whangdoodlers," Misses Goldie Kramer, Maud Davis and Mr. Willard, while it is expected that everybody will vote "Major's" speech a hummer. Mr. Will Hollowell will appear between the acts in his budget of fun. The fun through the play will be created in unlimited doses by the Dutchman, the Irish policeman, Mrs. Jeremiah (the real Widow Potts), Bobby Potts, the Major, Jessie, the Tramp, Roxey, George Baker and the two negroes. Reserve seats on sale Selig's.

Red Hot From the Gun

Was the ball that hit G. B. Steadman, of Newark, Mich., in the civil war. It caused horrible ulcers that no treatment helped for 20 years. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cures him. Cures cuts, bruises, burns, boils, felons, corns, skin eruptions, best pile cure on earth. 25c a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Wadsworth, druggist.

CASTORIA.
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Standard Pharmacy,

COR. ROAD & FEARING STS.

DEALERS IN

CHOICE DRUGS, DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded by a Registered Pharmacist.

MELICK.

MATTINGS.

Straw and Cotton Warps, the largest stock of New Goods in town. Patterns the Choicest and Prices the Lowest.

CARPETS & OIL CLOTHS

Good Values in stock and the Dobson line of Samples to select from. You have a Philidelphia Stock at your disposal. We will Cut, Match, Make and Lay your carpets.

WINDOW SHADES

to suit you in Color, Style and Price. A very good one made of Oiled Linen with Fringe, on Spring Roller at 25 cents.

WALL PAPER.

Our stock is large and carefully selected. Prices Guaranteed and comparison desired. Samples sent.

FURNITURE.

We are the Oldest Dealers in town. If you do not know what we can do for you come and see.

MELICK, WATER ST.

Honest Weight and Measure

has brought me success in the Grocery business. Right here let me say that I have purchased the entire interest of my late partner, Mr. Berry, and will continue to fight on the line of

Pure and Fresh Groceries,

and merit your trade by square dealing, pure and fresh goods, polite attention and unselfish profits. I will constantly keep a supply of consisting of

FLOUR, MEAL,
HAMS, BACON.
MACKEREL, AND

a general supply of Butter, Lard, and Cheese.

Molasses, Syrups, Sugar, Jams and all Kinds of Jellies.

Coffees, Teas, Breakfast Hominy and Sausages in and out of season. It

Is the Best Policy

to always buy the best goods. I also keep Soaps for the Toilet, Kitchen and Laundry; Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars and, in fact, we keep everything kept in a first-class Grocery for general family use. I buy for CASH and therefore can sell at LOW FIGURES. It will be money saved to trade with me. Give a call and be convinced.

C. F. Bliven,

MAIN STREET, NEAR WATER

Ripans Tabules: at druggists.

OUR COLORED PEOPLE

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

Friend Cupid is a busybody these days.

The revival services at the Corner Stone Church continues.

An infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Godfrey was buried on last Sunday afternoon.

Several colored people are reported on the sick list this week.

Rev. H. L. Brinkley, of Edenton, spent several days of last week in this city.

Prof. W. A. Taylor, of Hertford, paid our town a brief business visit last week.

Miss Helen Lawrence, who has been on a visit North for several months, has returned.

Mrs. Rachel Overton, of Currituck, is visiting relatives here.

J. W. Reid returned yesterday to Norfolk after a few days spent in this community.

Mr. Peter Page and Miss Pattie M. Pailin were married at Mt. Lebanon yesterday morning at 11 o'clock and soon after took the noon train for Edenton. Rev. Clayton performed the ceremony.

The Pasquotank County Teachers' Association, as has already been announced, will meet in the public school building Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. All are invited.

The marriage of Mr. J. T. Lamb, of this place, and Miss Rosa R. Douglass, of Hertford, takes place this morning at the latter place. The happy couple will reach here this afternoon on the 2:40 train.

Mrs. Mary Wood, of Chowan, has returned home, after spending a short while with relatives here.

M. D. Spellman, who has been engaged in teaching at Powell's Point, was home this week on a visit.

S. B. Dozier, of Tulls spent a few days of last week in the city.

W. C. Bowser, of Manteo, has been in the city this week in attendance upon Federal Court.

Rev. A. S. Dunstan, of Hertford, spent Sunday in the city and during the day preached two very able sermons at Old's Branch Church.

Mr. P. R. Lawrence left Tuesday for Lincoln, Pa., where he will enter Lincoln University, for the prosecution of his studies.

F. W. M. Butler went to Hertford yesterday to witness the marriage of his friend, J. T. Lamb, which takes place this morning.

A. L. Hudgins, who has the contract for the erection of a dwelling near Belvidere, was in town this week. When completed his building will be one of the largest and finest in that section.

The State Normal School Lyceum for the present season was organized this week with J. F. Pierce president. The first program, which promises to be an interesting one, will be presented to-morrow night week.

Late Monday afternoon a barn belonging to Whitmel Lane caught fire, and despite the efforts of the fireladdies, who were handicapped by lack of water, it and its contents were destroyed.

Bishop A. Walters, D. D., of the Virginia Annual Conference, will preach at Mt. Lebanon Church tonight. The Bishop is an eloquent and forceful speaker and will certainly interest all who may hear him. After the services are concluded a reception will be tendered him at Rev. Clayton's home.

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Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

The State Colored Normal School,

—OF—

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,

Offers excellent advantages to the youth of the Colored Race to receive thorough and practical training in the fundamental studies of the English branches. The school aims to educate and train both sexes for teachers. Pedagogics, History of Education, Elements of Psychology, Drawing and Vocal Music are included in the course of instruction. Every teacher should know these branches. Tuition for the regular course is FREE. Board, Fuel, Lights and Room range from $5 to $7 per month. The Fall Term will begin

September 4th, 1899.

Diplomas issued by State Superintendent Mebane will be granted to persons who complete the course of instruction. By the opening of the session $25 worth of good books will be put into the School Library and some repairs done on the building. Catalogue on application

P. W. MOORE, A. M., Principal.

New Colored Merchant

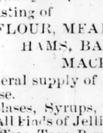
When in need of Family Groceries, Confectioneries and Stationery, stop in and examine our New Fresh Stock of goods before making your purchase.

We carry a nice line of Flour, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Meats, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Cheroots, Candies, Cheese, Crackers, Oil, Soap, Lye, Starch, Soda, Baking Powders, Tinware, Stationery. You would be astonished at our low prices for stationery. Every variety of Paper, Tablets, Pens, and Ink. Our terms are Cash or Barter. I run on the small profit and quick sale system. Give us a trial. Respectfully,

J. W. ROBINSON,
No. 175 S. Road St.,

Corn, Oats and Country Produce

FOR SALE!



30 BUILDING LOTS FAIRVILLE the OLD FAIRGROUNDS, near the Cotton Factory. Terms and payment made easy. P. JOHN.

Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach.
Ripans Tabules: one gives relief.
Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and Substitutes are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Harmless and Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

SEND NO MONEY WITH YOUR ORDER and we will send you OUR HIGH GRADE DROP CABINET BURDICK SEWING MACHINE by freight, C. O. D. subject to examination. You can examine it at your nearest freight depot and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented, equal to machines others sell at as high as $60.00, and THE GREATEST BARGAIN YOU EVER HEARD OF, pay Special Offer Price $15.50 your freight agent our $15.50 and freight charges. Machine weighs 120 pounds and the freight will average 15 cents for each 100 miles. GIVE IT THREE MONTHS TRIAL in your own home, and we will return you $17.50 if you say you are not satisfied. We sell different makes and grades of Sewing Machines at $8.50, $10.00, $11.00, $12.00 and up, all fully described in our Free Sewing Machine Catalogue, but $15.50 for this DROP DESK CABINET BURDICK is the greatest value ever offered by any house.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS by unknown concerns who copy our advertisements, offering unknown machines under various names at 20 dollars less. Write some friend in Chicago and learn who are reliable and who are not, has every MODERN IMPROVEMENT, EVERY GOOD POINT OF FIRST CLASS HIGH GRADE MACHINE HAS, WITH THE DEFECTS OF NONE. Made by the best makers in America, from the best material money can buy.

SOLID QUARTER SAWED OAK DROP DESK CABINET, ... The illustration of this machine is from a photograph from which no drawing or sketch, but the entire machine with full length table and head in place for use, has been made. A fancy drawers, inlaid with ... stitches frame, carved, panelled, ... bowed and decorated cabinet finish, finest nickel ... on four casters, adjustable treadle, genuine Smith ... stand. Has ... drop leaves, positive four motion feed, self threading vibrating shuttle, automatic bobbin winder, adjustable bearings, patent tension, improved ... principle, adjustable pressure foot, improved ... patent, ... head is handsomely ornamented and beautifully nickel plated. GUARANTEED the fastest running, most durable and nearest noiseless machine made. For $15.50 one machine is furnished and one Years Instruction Book (tells how to run any machine, so can learn to either operate any kind of fancy work). 20 Years Binding Guarantee is sent with every machine. COSTS NOTHING to see and examine the machine, compare it with machines others sell at $30.00, and then if convinced that we can save you $15.00 to $20.00, pay your freight agent the $15.50. WE WILL RETURN YOUR $15.50 at any time within three months you say you are not satisfied. ORDER TO-DAY. DON'T DELAY. Send for Catalogue. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.) Chicago, Ill.

We do Not Have to Talk a Man to Death

to sell our ... We ... and receive ... Groceries and ... but what we ... Soliciting gives us more pleasure to ... to ... by this doing we are sure to secure trade.

Prices and Quality Sell the Goods.

In addition to our already ... supply of Sugars, Canned ... Retail Supplies, we have ... Builder's Material generally. ... Long experience and ... taught us a thing or two and we ...

Wholesale Department,

like our Retail Department, ... here let us say that in the ... for others and can do so for you. ... about and mean business. Call on ... we have been since we were a boy.

W. J. Woodley, No. 138 and 140 Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

ONE GIVES RELIEF

Don't Spend a Dollar for Medicine until you have tried

RIPANS TABULES

You can buy them in the paper 5-cent cartons
Ten Tabules for Five Cents.
This is to put up simply to convey the medicine cheaply for a short test.
If you don't find this sort of
Ripans Tabules At the Druggists

Send Five Cents to THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., No. 10 Spruce St., New York, and they will be sent by return mail. 12 cartons will be mailed for 60 cents. A dozen may be sent for one that Ripans Tabules are the very medicine you need.

POSITIONS SECURED. May deposit money for tuition in bank till position is secured, or will accept notes. Cheap board. Car fare paid. No vacation. Enter any time. Open for both sexes. Catalogue free. Write to-day.

DRAUGHON'S PRACTICAL BUSINESS Colleges, Nashville, Tenn. Savannah, Ga. Galveston, Tex. Texarkana, Tex.

Indorsed by merchants and bankers. By far best patronized business colleges in South. Three months' bookkeeping with us equals six by the old plan. All commercial branches taught. For circulars explaining "Home Study Course," address "Department A," For college catalogue, address "Department

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For circular of his famous and responsible COMMERCIAL COLLEGE OF KY. UNIVERSITY

Awarded Medal at World's Exposition.

Before to thousands of graduates in Positions. Cost of Full Business Course, including Tuition, Books and Board in family, only $40. Shorthand, Type-Writing, and Telegraphy Specialties. ☞The Kentucky University Diploma, under seal, awarded graduates. Attorney's Course free, if desired. No vacation. Best ... Catalogue ... useful. In order to have ... only. Address WILBUR R SMITH LEXINGTON, KY.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?
It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Tired, Aching, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

A man's teeth must be in good condition or he cannot enlist in the army.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.
To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Maine averages an accidental death for each day in the year.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured
by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed for ever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.
We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Russia consumes on an average no less than 7,000,000 tons of liquid fuel a year.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.
Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Squirrels are extensively eaten in some parts of rural England.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

In battle only one bullet out of eighty-five takes effect.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets. Candy Cathartic. 10c 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

There is a New Jersey law that makes cemeteries exempt from general taxation.

We think Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only medicine for Coughs. JESSIE PISCKARD, Springfield, Ills., Oct. 1, 1896.

New Yorkers, it is estimated, spend more than $4,000,000 a week for food.

"What's in a Name?"

Everything, when you come to medicines. A sarsaparilla by any other name can never equal Hood's, because of the peculiar combination, proportion and process by which Hood's possesses merit peculiar to itself, and by which it cures when all other medicines fail. Cures scrofula, salt rheum, dyspepsia, catarrh, rheumatism, that tired feeling, etc.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

HEAD ACHE

"Both my wife and myself have been using CASCARETS and they are the best medicine we have ever had in the house. Last week my wife was frantic with headache for two days, she tried some of your CASCARETS, and they relieved the pain in her head almost immediately. We both recommend Cascarets."
CHAS. STEDEFORD,
Pittsburg Safe & Deposit Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c
CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 317

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

CARTER'S INK
It's good enough for Uncle Sam and it's good enough for you.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

Transatlantic Telephony.

There has been a great deal of talk about transatlantic telephony, and, while the problem is of vast difficulty, it does not seem entirely impossible of solution. In a recent paper, though, Mr. Spencer has pointed out that since the minimum difference in time between any parts of the United States and Europe is five hours, the business days do not overlap. Hence, the day's work is practically over in England, for example, before it begins in New York.

This, of course, works immensely against the value of the transatlantic telephone, but not more so than another consideration—that of cost. Assuming the cable to cost $5,000,000, and depreciation, repairs, interest, etc., to amount to the modest total of ten per cent., then, with two hours of actual use per day (all that reasonably could be hoped for), the rate for conversation would have to be over $7 per minute for the plant to pay expenses.—Electrical Review.

EVERY woman suffering from any female trouble can be helped by Mrs. Pinkham. This statement is based on sound reasoning and an unrivalled record. Multitudes of America's women to-day bless Mrs. Pinkham for competent and common-sense advice. Write to her if you are ill. Her address is Lynn, Mass. Absolutely no charge is made for advice. "I suffered seven years and would surely have died but for your help," writes MRS. GEO. BAINBRIDGE, Morea, Pa., to Mrs. Pinkham.

SAFE COUNSEL FOR SICK WOMEN

"It is with pleasure I now write to inform you that I am now a healthy woman, thanks to your kind advice and wonderful medicine. I can never praise it enough. I was a constant sufferer from womb trouble, and leucorrhœa, had a continual pain in abdomen. Sometimes I could not walk across the floor for three or four weeks at a time. Since using your medicine, I now have no more bearing-down pains, or tired feelings, and am well and hearty. I shall recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all my suffering friends as the greatest remedy for all female weakness."

MRS. SUSIE J. WEAVER, 1821 Callowhill St., Philadelphia, Pa., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I had inflammation of the womb and painful menstruation, and by your advice I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Have taken four bottles and used one package of Sanative Wash and feel like a new woman. I thank you so much for what your medicine has done for me."

MRS. M. BAUMANN, 771 W. 21st St., Chicago, Ill., writes: "After two months' trial of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I can not say enough in praise for it. I was a very sick woman with womb trouble when I began its use, but now I am well."

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.
Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. $1. All druggists.

In New York City there are 5000 motor cabs that ply for hire.

Use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for a cough or cold.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one Minute

Only Turkish flags are allowed in Constantinople.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

The British army contains 700 Hebrews. Of these 144 are officers.

Dr. Bull's
Cures all Throat and Lung Affections.
COUGH SYRUP
Get the genuine. Refuse substitutes.
IS SURE
Dr. Bull's Pills cure Dyspepsia. Trial, 20 for 5c.

Starting a Cocoanut Grove.

It is not difficult to start a cocoanut grove in Porto Rico. The only things needed are the land and the nuts. The nuts are laid upon the top of the ground, a few inches apart. The air there is very moist, and after a short time each nut sends out a sprout from one of the little eyes at its ends. The sprout grows up into the air, and at the same time a root shoots out of its base down into the ground. Within a few months the sprout has grown as high as a table. The root is now broken off and the sprout and nut are planted where the tree is to stand. The nut is buried about six inches in the earth, the sprout remaining above. The earth is now pressed tightly down over the nut, and the planting is done.

The trees there have been set out irregularly. They should be planted about fifteen feet apart, or just about as far as the trees of our peach orchards. This will give 193 trees per acre. They begin to bear at five years, and need practically no cultivation. Grass can be sown in a cocoanut orchard and cattle pastured upon it. Such an orchard in full bearing would produce, with the present facilities for shipment, $193 per acre, with no other labor than the gathering and shipping of the fruit.

The cocoanuts ripen all the year round. They drop off themselves when ripe, and the men go daily from tree to tree to pick up the nuts. Each nut has a thick green husk upon it. This is torn off, and the nuts then look as we see them in our stores.—Frank G. Carpenter, in the Washington Star.

Made Good His Remarks.

A lecturer who protested against people going to sleep during his disquisitions on heathen lands, would, if he perceived any tendency in that direction, introduce some queer or startling statement to revive their flagging attention.

On one occasion when his audience seemed rather somnolent he thundered out:

"Ah, you have no idea of the sufferings of Englishmen in Central America, on account of the enormous mosquitoes. A great many of these pests would weigh a pound, and they will get on the logs and bark as the white men are passing."

By this time all ears and eyes were wide open, and he proceeded to finish his lecture.

The next day he was called upon to account for his extraordinary statements.

"But I didn't say one mosquito would weigh a pound," he protested; "I said a great many of them would. I think perhaps a million of them might do so."

"But you said they bark at the missionaries," persisted his interlocutor.

"No, no, my dear sir; I said they would get on the logs and on the bark. You misunderstood me."

Why She Declined It.

He pointed at his new horseless carriage, and, with a wildly beating heart, asked:

"How would you like to take a wedding trip in such a vehicle as that?"

She shook her head and replied:

"No; I don't believe I would care to do so."

The hope that had been in his breast left him suddenly. The word, which had seemed so bright and beautiful but a moment before, became dark, and life retained none of its former sweetness. She did not love him after all. Alas! he has been mista——

"Because," she went on, interrupting his gloomy thoughts, "it would be possible, if we went in your private yacht, to get so much farther away from the haunts of men than if we confined ourselves to this thing. Of course, we wouldn't need to care for the crew."—Chicago Times-Herald.

In the Modern Novel.

"You are preparing a new edition of your popular novel?" said the caller.

"I am," replied the novelist.

"Well, I have a proposition by which we may both make money. Where you say, 'she glued her lips to his,' why not add, 'using Stycker's celebrated glue?'"

$30,000,000 IN INTEREST.

The Treasury's Plan to Relieve the Stringent Money Market.

EXTRAORDINARY CASH BALANCE.

Government Offers to Anticipate the Interest on the Public Debt For the Remainder of the Fiscal Year, Exacting a Rebate of Two-tenths of One Per Cent. a Month.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The Treasury Department has decided to anticipate the payment of interest on the public debt, not only for the month of November, as was anticipated, but for the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30 next. The November interest will be paid in full, but a discount of two-tenths of one per cent. a month will be exacted on payments of interest maturing subsequent to November counting from the date of payment to the date on which it legally becomes due. This will release $4,400,000 on account of the November interest and about $25,000,000 for the balance of the year. Assistant Secretary Vanderlip said this action was taken because the receipts of the Government were now running larger than the expenditures, thus drawing from the channels of the trade large sums of money, every dollar of which was demanded by the increased volume of business.

The following statement of its action was issued by the Treasury Department: "The Treasury Department has decided to anticipate the interest for the entire fiscal year, the period ending with July 1, 1900. The interest due November 1 will be paid in full without discount, but if holders of bonds wish to take advantage of the offer to anticipate interest due at subsequent dates a discount at the rate of two-tenths of one per cent. per month will be exacted. The amount of interest due from now until the end of the fiscal year is about $30,000,000. The prepayment of this amount should be a relief of much importance to the present stringent money situation, while on the other hand the discount will be the saving of a large amount to the Government. The Treasury is in a position to advance these payments without the least embarrassment.

"The interest due November 1 is made up of the 3 per cent. loan of 1898, the 5's of 1904, and the 4's of 1925. There is $1,600,660 coupon interest which will be payable at all sub-treasuries on October 19. The books for the registered bonds of 1904 and 1925 do not close until the 15th. The checks for the interest on these registered bonds will be mailed October 25, and the checks for the interest on the registered 3's will be mailed October 23. The total prepayment of November interest is $4,363,244."

Regarding the action of the Department Assistant Secretary Vanderlip said:

"The Treasury is in a position to undertake very readily the prepayment of all the interest due during this fiscal year, large as is that amount. The cash balance is an extraordinarily large one, being now nearly $200,000,000. It was larger than this a year ago, but we were then just receiving the payments for the $200,000,000 war loan. Our cash balance now, however, is far larger than it has averaged for many years, and if receipts continue to bear anything like so favorable a relation to expenditures as they have recently, it promises to be still larger instead of being reduced.

"The total amount of interest due between now and July 1 is $25,896,535. If the holders of all the bonds should this month take advantage of the offer for the prepayment of interest it would be a saving to the Government of $249,476 in the rebate which would be demanded. The several millions of United States bonds are now selling in the market on a basis of about 2 4-10 per cent. per annum, and the rebate which the Government asks—two-tenths of one per cent. a month—is at that same rate. If the demand for money is as urgent as it is in some quarters represented to be, it would seem as if holders ought to be glad to anticipate the fiscal year's interest when the discount is so small, and that the situation ought to be, to a great extent, relieved by this action.

"I see no reason why this prepayment of interest should not meet with approval from every quarter. From the Government's point of view it is certainly advantageous, in view of the extraordinary cash balance the Government has lying idle in its vaults, and of the saving which the discount will make; while, on the other hand, it offers to the money markets over $25,000,000, which can be obtained with the slight sacrifice of a discount at the rate of two-tenths of one per cent. a month; which, in view of the thirty and forty per cent. quotations that have been made for call money in New York, should look most reasonable."

MOST FINANCIERS PLEASED.

Decision of the Treasury Department Meets With General Approval.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—News of the decision of the Treasury Department to anticipate the payment of the November interest on the war loan of last year, the 1904 5 per cents., and the 1925 4 per cents., and, subject to a rebate, to pay the interest in advance which matures between November 1 next and July 1, 1900, was well received in Wall street.

The payment of the November interest was expected, and the additional relief is regarded as a bonus, but fully warranted by the condition of the Treasury and the growing stringent money conditions. As a banker put it: "There is no sentiment about money; what is needed is money, and nothing but money can work a change. The action of the Government may be regarded as a promise to help. It will have—and has had—a sentimental effect on rates, but until the interest flows into general circulation the money market conditions will continue to be ruled by the amount of money available and the demand for it."

CAPTAIN CHADWICK HONORED.

Magnificent Sword Presented to Him by the Governor of West Virginia.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va. (Special).—"Chadwick Day" was celebrated by 25,000 persons on Tuesday. The special train with naval officers arrived at 6 o'clock, and a salute in honor of Rear-Admiral Sampson was fired by the university cadets.

After the parade, which was reviewed by distinguished guests, Governor Atkinson presented a sword to Captain Chadwick on behalf of the people of the State. Captain Chadwick was touched by the ovation accorded him. Rear-Admiral Sampson spoke briefly to the subject "Our Guest." At the close of his remarks there was an impromptu reception and handshaking lasting for one hour.

Hogs Tear a Fainting Man.

John A. Barton, living ten miles from Cheney, Neb., fell into his hog pen while in a fit, and, in spite of the frantic efforts of his sister, was almost devoured by the animals before help was secured. Mrs. Brunson, his sister, saw him fall and ran at once to the pen. The hogs were already tearing the body to pieces, though life was not extinct. She beat the hogs back, but there was no one around to help drag the man from the pen, and the woman was unable to rescue him. The woman remained beside the pen six hours, until neighbors happened in. Barton was subject to fainting spells.

Refugees at the Cape in Deep Distress.

There is severe distress among the thousands of refugees who have arrived at Cape Town, South Africa, from the Rand, and their misery is intensified by the cold, wet weather. A relief committee has been formed and has issued an appeal for help to the Empire.

Girl's Love Saved Parents.

Antonio de Luccas's sweetheart, Rosario Calapai, saved her parents from going to jail in Newark, N. J., on a charge of stealde Luccas's savings by confessing to Judge Lambert that de Luccas was her betrothed. The man died, and the Calapais were suspected of making way with his money.

Dynamite in the Mails.

All manner of articles are sent through the mails, and frequently a weak or improperly secured wrapper on a package exposes to view its curious contents. A letter carrier in the main office in Boston a few days ago unearthed a lump of dynamite from a pile of newspapers, to the great consternation of the employes. The dynamite was cylindrical in form, about 2½ inches long by an inch in diameter, and in color dark brown. Running lengthwise through it were a number of holes about big enough to accommodate knitting needles.

A statue of John Ericsson, the designer and builder of the Monitor, has been unveiled at Gothenburg, Sweden.

REFUGE GIRLS IN A RIOT.

Inmates of the Hudson Reformatory Fairly Wreck the Prison.

Police Called in and Forced to Draw Revolvers to Protect Themselves and Officers.

HUDSON, N. Y. (Special).—When the Governor appointed a new Board of Managers of the Hudson Reformatory a few months ago one of their first acts was the abolishment of all corporal punishment. Since the new system has been in force several outbreaks by the women inmates have occurred, but nothing in comparison to that which occurred a few days ago.

The girls had returned from service in the chapel when, under the leadership of Miss McCormack, about sixty broke ranks and commenced to smash and break everything in sight, yelling like Indians. The few guards and matrons were powerless to subdue them.

The spirit of riot was communicated to the rest of the cottage inmates, and soon 300 yelling women were on the rampage. They tore down gas pipes, water pipes, wrenched electric wires from walls, smashed the fixtures, wrenched the plumbing apart, broke the tables and chairs, threw them through the windows, carrying glass and sash with them, and resorted to every imaginable fiendishness.

They ran the hose cart to the hydrant, attached the hose, and nearly drowned a matron who remonstrated. These scenes lasted during the afternoon, when the Hudson police were sent for. The women would not surrender, and Chief Lane was forced to throw some of them through the door. Quiet was restored, but it was not to last long. Some of the officers had gone, and after a few hours the riot again started. Obtaining broken pieces of furniture, and with yells that were heard in the streets of Hudson, they again began to break everything in sight. They even pulled down the steam radiators and separated the pipes. They attacked the guards, knocked one of the men down and trampled on him.

The police were again sent for, and it took them several hours to line up the women. They at one time made a rush on the officers and sergeant Cruise was forced to draw his revolver and point it at them before they would desist.

The destruction done in this last outbreak will amount to about $600 and a total for the last four months of $1.00.

When the riot first started Miss May, the Superintendent, demanded order, but was told by a leader that the State Board of Charities had abolished corporal punishment, and that they were not afraid of her.

THE MANILA CENSORSHIP.

It Was Abolished by General Otis Over a Month Ago.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Adjutant-General Corbin has announced that the censorship at Manila had not existed for over a month, General Otis having abolished it on September 9. There has never been any occasion for announcing the fact until a few days ago, when some question arose as to the restrictions that might prevent full reports about the fall campaign reaching American newspapers. It then developed that there is no restriction. Any dispatch can be sent by a reputable newspaper, although under the new regulations information of value to the enemy or untruthful reports will destroy the sender's future usefulness.

As long ago as July 26, it seems, General Otis asked permission to remove the censorship. General Alger was at that time turning over his office to Mr. Root, and the suggestion was not considered. Secretary Root, when the matter finally came to his attention, after he had made himself familiar with the Department, approved the proposition about September 1, and General Otis promptly carried it into effect. It was deemed essential, however, for the authorities to know exactly what was being sent, and with the removal of the censorship a rule was established requiring some quarters reports to be filed in duplicate, one copy becoming the voucher of the cable company and the other going to the military records of General Otis's office. It is said, therefore, that no obstacle exists at present in the Philippines to the prompt dispatch of trustworthy information.

OUR MEN IN CUBA HEALTHY.

Major Havard Suggests That Native Troops Would Do Well.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Surgeon-General Sternberg has received a personal letter from Major Valery Havard, Chief Surgeon of the Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe, in which he gives details of an extended trip through the two provinces with General Wood. He says they have a number of posts on the north coast, and he has been surprised to see how healthy they are, the percentage of sick seldom exceeding five, the trouble being mostly malarial.

The men in camps are doing well, especially in view of the "moral and military relaxation which prevails in this enervating climate. Our soldiers are usually well cared for. They are kept away from the sun, do no fatigue work and drill but little. The question of taking care of American troops in this climate will always be a serious one and difficult of solution. I believe we should reduce our troops to the minimum now possible and organize native regiments, partly officered by Americans. My knowledge of the Cubans leads me to think this would be very successful.

"Yellow fever has long ceased to trouble us officers and enlisted men, simply because we put ourselves out of its reach."

KILLED BY INFATUATED BOY.

Fourteen-Year-Old Girl Shot While Walking Home From Church.

WORCESTER, Mass. (Special).—Miss Myrtia M. Leonard, fourteen years of age, the adopted daughter of Gustave Dudley, was shot and killed at Douglass by Alexis Holdensworth, eighteen years of age. The man had been employed as a farm hand by the father of the girl for about two months, and had shown the girl some attention.

The shooting took place while the girl was walking home from church with John Reedette, of Lonsdale, R. I. Three shots were fired, two of which struck the girl. The third and fatal bullet entered her right breast, and she died in a few moments.

Expedition Against the Khalifa.

General Lord Kitchener will lead an expedition of 6000 men against the Khalifa in the Soudan. No English troops will be employed.

Washington Volunteers Return.

The transport Pennsylvania arrived a few days ago at San Francisco with the First Washington Infantry and the Third Artillery, consisting of forty-three officers and 784 enlisted men. Besides these were several re-enlisted and discharged men. The vessel had rough weather after leaving Manila, but there was no sickness on board.

Infantry for the Philippines.

The War Department, at Washington, has decided to send three regiments of infantry to Manila by way of New York City and the Suez Canal.

Taken From a Sinking Ship.

The American liner Rhynland, which arrived a few days ago at Philadelphia from Liverpool, had on board the captain and seven of the crew of the British brig Ida Maud, from Chatham, N. B., for New York. At the time the Rhynland fell in with the Ida Maud the brig was in a sinking condition. She had encountered a severe storm, which washed her deckload of lumber overboard and opened her seams to such an extent that had not assistance arrived at the time it did the captain and his men would have lost their lives. They were taken in charge by the British Consul, who sent them home.

Has a Claim Against Germany.

Fernandina Holzendorf, a native of Germany but for some years an American citizen, arrived in Washington to lay before the State Department an indemnity claim against the German Government. The basis of his claim is his alleged illegal detention in an insane asylum in Berlin for over fifteen months.

Diamond Shoals Has a Lightship Again.

The graveyard of shipping as the dangerous Diamond Shoals of Cape Hatteras are called, again has a flashing beacon to warn mariners. The new steam lightship, which succeeds the one blown ashore during the August hurricane, has been anchored at the outermost edge of the shoals.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

42 BUTTER.			
Creamery—West. extras...₩	—	@₩	24
Firsts	22	@	23
Thirds to seconds	17	@	21
State—Thirds to firsts	17	@	21
State Dairy tubs, extras	21	@	22
Imitation Creamery	15	@	20
Factory, fresh firsts	—	@	16½
Low grades	14	@	14½
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	—	@	12¼
Small	—	@	12¾
Part skims, good to prime	7½	@	9¾
Full skims	4	@	4½
EGGS.			
Nearby—Fancy	—	@	23
Western—Choice	—	@	21
Southern	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1898	2 10	@	2 15
Medium, 1898	—	@	1 70
Pea, choice, 1898	1 65	@	1 67½
Red kidney, choice, 1898	2 10	@	2 15
White kidney, choice, 1898	—	@	—
Yellow eye	1 70	@	1 75
Lima, Cal., ₩ 60 lbs	—	@	2 90
Green peas, bags	—	@	1 20
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, green, ₩ bbl	1 75	@	2 50
Baldwin, ₩ bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Grapes, Del., ₩ case	—	@	1 50
Niagara, ₩ basket	10	@	12
Pears, Seckel, ₩ bbl	4 00	@	6 50
Jersey, ₩ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Sheldon, ₩ bbl	3 00	@	3 50
Plums, ₩ basket	30	@	40
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₩ bbl	5 00	@	5 50
HOPS.			
State—1899, choice, ₩ lb	—	@	14
1898, fair to prime	10	@	11
Pacific Coast, 1898, choice	—	@	13
Common to prime	11	@	12
Old odds	2	@	5
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₩ lb	—	@	9
Chickens, ₩ lb	—	@	8
Roosters, ₩ lb	—	@	5
Turkeys, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Ducks, ₩ pair	40	@	55
Geese, ₩ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₩ pair	15	@	20
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₩ lb	6	@	12
Broilers, Phila., ₩ lb	10	@	17
Fowls, State & Penn., ₩ lb	—	@	10
Ducks, L. I. spring, ₩ lb	—	@	13
Geese, Eastern spring, ₩ lb	13	@	16
Squabs, ₩ doz	1 50	@	2 75
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₩ 100 lb	87½	@	90
Clover mixed	75	@	80
Clover	75	@	77½
Straw—Long rye	50	@	57½
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, L. I., ₩ bbl	1 25	@	1 62
Jersey, ₩ bbl	1 00	@	1 37
Sweet, Jersey, ₩ bbl	1 75	@	2 25
Cabbages, L. I., ₩ 100	2 00	@	3 50
Onions, Eastern red, ₩ bbl	—	@	1 00
Orange Co. red, ₩ bag	60	@	75
Tomatoes, ₩ box	50	@	1 00
Squash, ₩ bbl	50	@	1 00
Turnips, ₩ bbl	60	@	1 00
Peas, ₩ basket	2 50	@	3 00
Lima beans, ₩ bag	75	@	1 75
String beans, ₩ basket	1 50	@	2 25
Peppers, ₩ bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Tomatoes, ₩ bbl	3 00	@	3 50
Green corn, ₩ 100	20	@	40
Egg plant, ₩ bbl	1 00	@	2 50
Celery, ₩ doz	10	@	30
Cauliflower, ₩ bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Brussels sprouts, ₩ qt	8	@	11
Carrots, ₩ bbl	—	@	1 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	3 60	@	3 80
Spring Patents	3 95	@	4 15
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	80½
No. 2 Red	—	@	76¾
Corn—No. 2	—	@	40¾
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	29
Track mixed	29	@	30½
Rye—Western	—	@	62½
State	—	@	62
Lard—City steam	5.45c	@	5.50c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7¾	@	10
Calves, city dressed	9	@	12
Country dressed	7	@	11
Sheep, ₩ 100 lb	2 75	@	4 00
Lambs, ₩ 100 lb	4 50	@	5 65
Hogs—Live, ₩ 100 lb	5 00	@	5 10
Country dressed	4½	@	7¾

TOBACCO.

Seed leaf was steady with a good business and sales amounted to about 1109 cases, including 500 cases crop 1898 Zimmers at 13@15½c., 300 cases crop 1897 Wisconsin Havana at 9½@10c., 50 cases flats crop 1898 at 15@16c., 100 cases sundries at 6@16c. Sales of Havana tobacco were 200 bales at 80@90c. In bond, and sales of Sumatra were 75 bales at 80c.@$1 80 in bond.

	Kentucky light.		Clarkville dark and heavy.
Com. lugs...Per lb	4 @ 4½		4½@ 5
Medium	4½@ 5		5 @ 5½
Good	5 @ 5½		5½@ 6¼
Common leaf	6 @ 7½		7 @ 8
Medium	7½@ 9		8 @ 9½
Good	9½@ 10¼		10 @ 11½
Fine	11¾@ 12½		12¼@ 15½

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

Monthly Report Issued by the Department of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The October report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows the average condition of corn on October 1 to have been 82.7, as compared with 85.2 one month ago, 82 on October 1, 1898, and 81.9, the mean of the October averages for the last ten years.

Pending the receipt of the customary reports from individual farmers and the result of a careful investigation of conditions in the principal wheat States, both spring and winter, by a special agent, no estimate of the yield of wheat per acre will be made. The final figures, however, both as to acreage and production, will be ready for publication at a much earlier date than has been the case for some years past.

The preliminary estimates of the yield per acre of oats is 30.7 bushels, as compared with 27.8 bushels last year, and 25.8 bushels, the average for the last ten years. The average for quality is 89.5, against 84.5 last year.

The preliminary estimate of the yield per acre of barley is 27 bushels, as compared with 21.6 bushels last year, and 23 bushels, the average for the past ten years. The average for quality is 88.4, against 90.6 last year.

The average condition of potatoes on October 1 was 81.7, as compared with 72.5 on October 1, 1898, and 73.7, the mean of the October averages for the last ten years.

In the condition of tobacco there has been an improvement of three points in Connecticut and Ohio, and the marked improvement of fourteen points in New York. On the other hand, there has been a decline of five points in Virginia, Kentucky and Wisconsin, of six points in North Carolina, two in Tennessee, and three in Pennsylvania.

Condition of the Tobacco Market.

Western leaf has undergone no change in price, but the market is decidedly firm and considerable negotiation is going on that promises to lead to business shortly. Domestic cigar leaf is fairly active and the market remains firm in tone, with prices up to the top point all through. Foreign leaf has been less active, but prices for all but undesirable stock remain very firm.

Destroying Crops in Cuba.

A peculiar insect, supposed to be a specie of locust, is destroying the small crops in Pinar del Rio Province, Cuba.

Business Briefs.

Trade is good on the Pacific coast.

Hides and leather are strong and higher.

Prices as a whole manifest aggressive strength.

General trade is reported satisfactory at most Canadian centres.

Wool has been in active demand by manufacturers, and is higher at most markets.

The Corn Belt estimates Nebraska's corn crop, which is now safe from frost, at 300,000,000 bushels.

Country merchants have been buying freely at Kansas City, Mo., and jobbing is active at Louisville, Ky., where leaf tobacco is strong.

Export trade in Southern iron has almost wholly ceased, and there is talk of reimporting some already shipped.

The rush for dry goods is over at St. Louis, Mo., but other lines of business are active, and the fall and winter trade outlook is very good.

A cheerful trade report comes from the South, where the advance in the leading staple production has enlivened all branches of trade.

Antiracite coal has been marked up at tidewater and demand is brisk. A total production for the calendar year of 48,000,000 tons is indicated.

Chartering of ships by the British Government has created some excitement in the ocean-freights market and quotations for room have been marked up.

OUR SOLDIERS DROWNED

Swollen Streams More Dangerous Than the Enemy's Bullets.

Brigadier-General Funston and His Men Receive a Generous Welcome on Arriving at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. (Special).—The transport Tartar arrived a few days ago with Brigadier-General Funston, the Twentieth Kansas Volunteer Regiment, and 450 discharged men. Governor Stanley and party of officials, with a number of relatives of the Kansas troops, steamed up the bay on a tug and gave the boys a hearty welcome home.

From February 4, when they were before Caloocan to May 24, which found them at Santa Rita, the Kansas Regiment lost fifty-five men killed and one hundred wounded. Ten others died from smallpox. On July 1, just before leaving the front, they had less than four hundred and fifty men fit for duty.

Army officers who returned on the transport Pennsylvania from Manila say that nine charges and twelve specifications have been filed with General Otis, accusing General Wholley, of the First Washington Regiment, of cowardice, incompetency, looting and responsibility for Captain George H. Forston's death.

Lieutenant-Colonel McCaskey, of the Twenty-first Infantry, and General Hughes Provost Marshal of Manila, preferred the charges of looting, which embrace the pillaging of the houses of natives and the seizing of furniture, pianos, dishes, etc., which he had boxed up and labelled as the property of the First Washington Regiment.

Officers of the regiment, in conversation, quite generally sustain the charges, while many of the enlisted men stand by Colonel Wholley and say his bravery cannot be questioned. Those who made the charges declare they will press them, and hint at sensational developments.

According to information which has just been received here, the army in Luzon has lost more men in the two weeks ending September 4 by drowning than by bullets. All the little streams which in dry weather were mere creeks have become swift, wide rivers, with unexpected treacherous currents and eddies. Ten colored soldiers of the Twenty-fourth Infantry were drowned at the Marquina River. Soldiers are conveyed across streams on bamboo rafts, whose motive power is a rope stretched between the banks. The ropes broke, the rafts were overturned, and the soldiers, weighted down with guns, haversacks and heavy ammunition belts, were unable to reach the shore. Private J. E. Poole, of the Twenty-eighth, lost his life in attempting to rescue his comrades.

Four men of the Third Infantry, stationed at Quingua, were drowned in the Bagbag River, when the regiment was starting against the forces of Pilar, which were threatening the railroad near Malolos. Corporal Peter Larson was the hero of this incident. He was drowned in a brave effort to save others. Lieutenant Chauncey B. Humphreys rescued several of his men by great efforts, and was nearly drowned. The regiment started from Quingua at 3 o'clock in the morning, and the men swam the Bagbag River, carrying guns, 140 rounds of ammunition and haversacks. The river is wide and shallow, and most of the distance was fordable but the current had become so swift that many were carried off their feet. Seventeen were compelled to drop their guns to get across. Corporal Larson had reached the further shore when he heard the cries of the drowning men, and plunged in with his gun strapped to his back. He carried one man of his company to safety, and turned back a second time. He was heard to say: "I don't think I can make it, but will try." He reached midstream, and was struggling to bring out another helpless private when both sank and were lost. Most of the men took off their shoes before crossing, and marched and fought all day in their socks, a most uncomfortable experience in the jungle country.

Joy in Kansas on Funston's Return.

TOPEKA, Kan. (Special).—When word reached here that the Tartar, bearing the Twentieth Kansas Regiment, had reached San Francisco, all the steam whistles in the city began blowing and the bells ringing. Bands paraded the streets and the city went wild with joy. Elaborate arrangements for the reception of the regiment are being perfected by a committee appointed by the Governor. It is expected that the soldiers will remain in San Francisco about four weeks before being mustered out.

TYPHOID FEVER AT NEWPORT.

Many Cases Among the Apprentices at the Naval Training Station.

NEWPORT, R. I. (Special).—For the second time since 1890 the training station has an epidemic of typhoid fever. Medical Inspector Siegfried, when called upon to verify the report, said that many cases of typhoid fever had developed within the past few days among the apprentices.

The patients are being cared for at the Naval Hospital on Coasters Harbor Island. Medical Inspector Siegfried has had the city water supply shut off at the station, and now the apprentices are using the water supply of the island.

At present there are nearly 350 apprentices at the station. Two hundred were to have been transferred to the training ship Monongahela, but that vessel was found to be in need of urgent repairs, and she was sent to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It is considered fortunate that the boys were not transferred to her with the fever among them. Until the present the health of the boys has been good. Newport has some cases of typhoid fever, and the Committee on Health and Sanitation is investigating its origin.

BOTH SHOT IN A STREET DUEL.

**Dominick O'Malley, of New